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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume IX—Number 2

SECOND QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1938

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Volume 12—Number 2

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ADVISORY

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

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SUMMARY

Increase in Crimes Against Property.

With the exception of auto theft, crimes against property increased during the first half of 1938. Robberies increased 5.2 percent, burglaries 4.7 percent, and larcenies 4.3 percent as compared with the first half of 1937.

Although the increases were moderate, they represent a continuation of an upward trend previously evidenced in 1937. Compared with figures for 1936, the 1938 figures represent the following increases: Robbery 21.9 percent, burglary 16.9 percent, larceny 21.8 percent.

Decrease in Crimes Against Persons.

To somewhat counterbalance the increase in crimes against property, there were decreases in the number of murders, manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults during the first half of 1938. However, the 1938 rape figure is higher than for all preceding years except 1937. There is some indication that complete figures for the entire Nation will show the 1938 figure is in excess of 1937.

Distribution of Crimes.

Fifty-five percent of the crimes were larcenies, 23.6 percent burglaries, 13.0 percent auto thefts, and 4.3 percent robberies, making a total of 95.9 percent committed for the purpose of obtaining property. The remaining 4.1 percent consisted of homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

Approximately one-half of the places burglarized were residences, 36 percent of which were entered in the daytime. With reference to both residence and nonresidence burglaries, it was found that 22 percent occurred during the daytime.

Thirteen percent of the larcenies involved theft of property valued in excess of \$50; 64 percent involved property ranging from \$5 to \$50 in value; and the property was valued at less than \$5 in the remaining 23 percent of the thefts.

Recoveries of stolen automobiles amounted to 96 percent.

Geographic Division of Crime Rates.

The crime information has been arranged to make it possible to make comparisons between local data and average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States. National averages for cities grouped by size are also presented.

Crime Rates and Number of Police Employees.

Cities with the larger number of police employees reported the lower crime rates. Group I cities had an average of 2.0 police per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas group II cities had 1.2. Group II cities reported 43 percent more murders, 17 percent more robberies, 25 percent more aggravated assaults, 25 percent more burglaries, and 38 percent more larcenies than the group I cities. Police personnel figures for individual cities are shown herein.

Persons Arrested.

Fingerprint cards representing 288,264 arrests during the first half of 1938 reveal that 18.9 percent of the persons arrested were under 21 years of age. There were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group.

The records revealed that 83,073 of the persons arrested had previously been convicted of 213,149 crimes.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—thrift (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shop-lifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 6 months of 1938. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime-reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 6 months of 1933-38:

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1933.....	1,606	54,206,740	1936.....	2,180	64,648,798
1934.....	1,645	62,319,945	1937.....	2,278	65,241,398
1935.....	1,949	63,270,583	1938.....	2,512	66,660,040

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first half of 1938 there was an increase of 234 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the population represented for those cities being 1,417,642.

In addition to the 2,512 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1938, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,397 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 8 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,917 agencies contributing crime reports during 1938.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	963	904	92.0	60,281,688	58,613,319	97.2
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	100	96.2	6,980,407	6,714,074	96.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	175	91.6	6,638,544	6,063,968	91.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	594	535	90.1	9,116,923	8,299,465	90.7

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,608 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,045,721. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

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MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Table 39 shows the number of offenses known to the police during the first half of 1938 as reported by the police departments in 1,832 cities with a combined population of 60,324,269. The information is also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size. This compilation makes it possible for police executives to compare their local crime rates with the national average for cities of approximately the same size. In table 42 is presented information which makes it possible to compare local crime data with average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States.

Table 39 reveals that 55 percent of the crimes consisted of larcenies, 23.6 percent burglaries, 13.0 percent auto theft and 4.3 percent robberies. This means that 95.9 percent of the crimes listed in the compilation were primarily offenses against property. The remaining 4.1 percent of the crimes consisted of homicides, rapes and felonious assaults, such as assault with a deadly weapon.

Most of the cities represented in table 39 furnished information concerning the value of the property stolen in connection with offenses of larceny. A compilation showing the larcenies divided according to the value of the property stolen reveals the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	\$50 and over in value	Under \$50 in value
32 cities over 250,000; total population 20,606,300:		
Number of offenses known.....	10,792	74,816
Rate per 100,000.....	52.4	363.1
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 7,255,212:		
Number of offenses known.....	3,214	31,446
Rate per 100,000.....	44.3	433.4

There were 120,268 larcenies classified according to the value of property involved, and the preceding figures reveal that 14,006 (11.6 percent) were cases in which the value of the property stolen exceeded \$50.

TABLE 39.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1938; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
21 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,008,500:								
Number of offenses known.....	757	1 789	1,482	12,046	6,557	39,702	91,571	25,037
Rate per 100,000.....	2.6	2.9	5.1	41.5	22.6	182.0	419.1	114.6
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,518,912:								
Number of offenses known.....	278	1 184	231	2,189	2,066	15,777	35,772	8,170
Rate per 100,000.....	3.7	2.5	3.1	29.1	27.9	209.8	475.8	108.7
GROUP III								
88 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,945,381:								
Number of offenses known.....	166	111	222	1,661	1,553	11,055	27,033	5,574
Rate per 100,000.....	2.8	1.9	3.7	27.9	26.1	185.9	454.7	93.8
GROUP IV								
154 cities 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,335,992:								
Number of offenses known.....	89	63	163	904	866	8,844	20,978	4,446
Rate per 100,000.....	1.7	1.2	3.1	16.9	16.2	165.7	393.1	83.3
GROUP V								
454 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,028,578:								
Number of offenses known.....	119	58	201	1,003	1,030	9,000	23,271	4,078
Rate per 100,000.....	1.7	.8	2.9	14.3	14.7	128.0	331.1	58.0
GROUP VI								
1,047 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,491,906:								
Number of offenses known.....	106	55	217	647	701	5,966	11,838	2,241
Rate per 100,000.....	1.9	1.0	4.0	11.8	12.8	109.0	215.6	40.8
Total 1,832 cities; total population, 60,324,299:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,517	1 1,260	2,516	18,450	12,773	90,424	210,463	49,546
Rate per 100,000.....	2.5	2.2	4.2	30.6	21.2	170.1	395.8	93.2

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,275,300.² The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,849,200.³ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault are based on reports of 53 cities with a total population of 7,395,412.⁴ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,829 cities with a total population of 53,472,569.⁵ The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,831 cities with a total population of 60,200,769.⁶ The number of offenses and rate for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,831 cities with a total population of 53,169,999.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-38.

In table 40 there are shown annual variations in the number of crimes committed. The compilation is based on reports received from the police departments of 64 cities for the period January-June 1931-38. Each of the cities reporting has a population in excess of 100,000 and the combined population is 18,411,602.

The information presented in table 40 makes it possible for the police executive to compare local crime trends with national trends and to readily detect any instances in which annual variations in crime in his community differ from trends for the entire Nation as indicated by this representative group of larger cities. Those desiring to compare local trends with the tendencies indicated by a group of cities located in the same section of the United States may desire to examine the figures shown in table 42 as compared with similar figures for prior years.

The figures in table 40 reveal that during the first half of 1938 as compared with the same period of 1937, there have been decreases in homicides, rapes, aggravated assaults, and auto thefts. On the other hand, there have been increases in robberies, burglaries, and larcenies. It is interesting to observe that all crimes committed primarily for the purpose of obtaining property showed increases with the exception of auto theft, whereas all crimes against the person showed decreases.

With reference to rape, however, it may be noted that the 1938 figure is higher than for all previous years with the exception of 1937. Furthermore, the information shown in table 39 when compared with similar compilations for the first half of 1937 indicates that when all sizes of cities are considered, there is an increase in rapes during 1938.

With reference to the extent of change in the number of crimes against property during the first half of the years 1937 and 1938, it may be noted that auto thefts decreased from 23,521 to 19,929. This decrease amounts to 15.3 percent. On the other hand, the robbery figures increased from 6,146 to 6,463, burglary from 30,979 to 32,422, and larceny from 81,531 to 85,046. The proportion of increase in the number of each of those types of crimes is as follows: Robbery, 5.2 percent; burglary, 4.7 percent; and larceny, 4.3 percent. Although the percentage of increase in those types of crimes was somewhat moderate, it may be significant to note that the increase during 1938 was a continuation of an earlier increase shown in the 1937 figures as compared with 1936. If the 1938 figures are compared with those for 1936, the following increases are revealed: Robbery, 21.9 percent; burglary, 16.9 percent; and larceny, 21.8 percent. It should be noted, however, that the 1936 figures for those crimes were lower than for any other of the years represented in the tabulation.

The information presented in table 40 is also shown in figure 3.

TABLE 40.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 64 cities over 100,000 in population, January to June, inclusive, 1931-38

[Total population, 18,411,602, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931.....	737	681	552	9,847	4,696	32,082	72,278	43,599
1932.....	703	629	569	8,938	4,104	34,997	71,258	35,736
1933.....	713	452	639	8,468	4,892	34,616	75,449	32,677
1934.....	648	580	619	6,800	4,574	32,977	75,153	30,416
1935.....	615	374	770	6,649	4,595	34,024	77,670	27,450
1936.....	546	339	690	5,303	4,739	27,731	69,823	21,727
1937.....	599	478	875	6,146	4,779	30,979	81,531	23,621
1938.....	536	361	825	6,463	4,299	32,422	85,046	19,929
Daily average:								
1931.....	4.1	3.8	3.0	54.4	25.9	180.6	399.3	240.9
1932.....	3.9	3.5	3.1	49.1	22.5	191.7	391.5	196.4
1933.....	3.9	2.6	3.5	46.8	27.0	191.2	416.8	180.5
1934.....	3.6	3.2	3.4	37.6	25.3	182.2	415.2	162.5
1935.....	3.4	2.1	4.3	36.7	25.4	188.0	429.1	151.7
1936.....	3.0	1.9	3.8	29.1	26.0	152.4	383.6	119.4
1937.....	3.3	2.6	4.8	34.0	26.4	171.2	450.4	130.0
1938.....	3.0	2.0	4.6	35.7	23.8	179.1	469.9	110.1

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 41 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures for crime rates for the nine geographic divisions of the United States, as well as in preparing the data shown in table 39. This information is included here primarily in order to supplement the figures shown in table 42, since it indicates the number of contributors whose reports were employed in preparing the crime rates for each of the population groups within each of the nine geographic divisions.

TABLE 41.—Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1938

Division and State	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 164 cities; total population, 5,492,108	2	11	10	27	58	56	164
Middle Atlantic: 494 cities; total population, 18,299,862	6	9	20	27	129	293	484
East North Central: 455 cities; total population, 15,459,914	8	10	23	48	97	290	455
West North Central: 222 cities; total population, 4,969,609	4	5	7	10	53	143	222
South Atlantic: 126 cities; total population, 4,403,961	3	6	13	13	25	66	126
East South Central: 80 cities; total population, 1,845,223	3	3	2	3	18	21	80
West South Central: 106 cities; total population, 3,155,686	3	5	5	6	24	60	103
Mountain: 80 cities; total population, 1,264,028	1	1	2	6	15	55	80
Pacific: 148 cities; total population, 5,413,848	5	4	6	14	35	84	148

¹ Includes report of District of Columbia.

The information presented in table 42 has been made available in order to make it possible for the police executive to compare the local

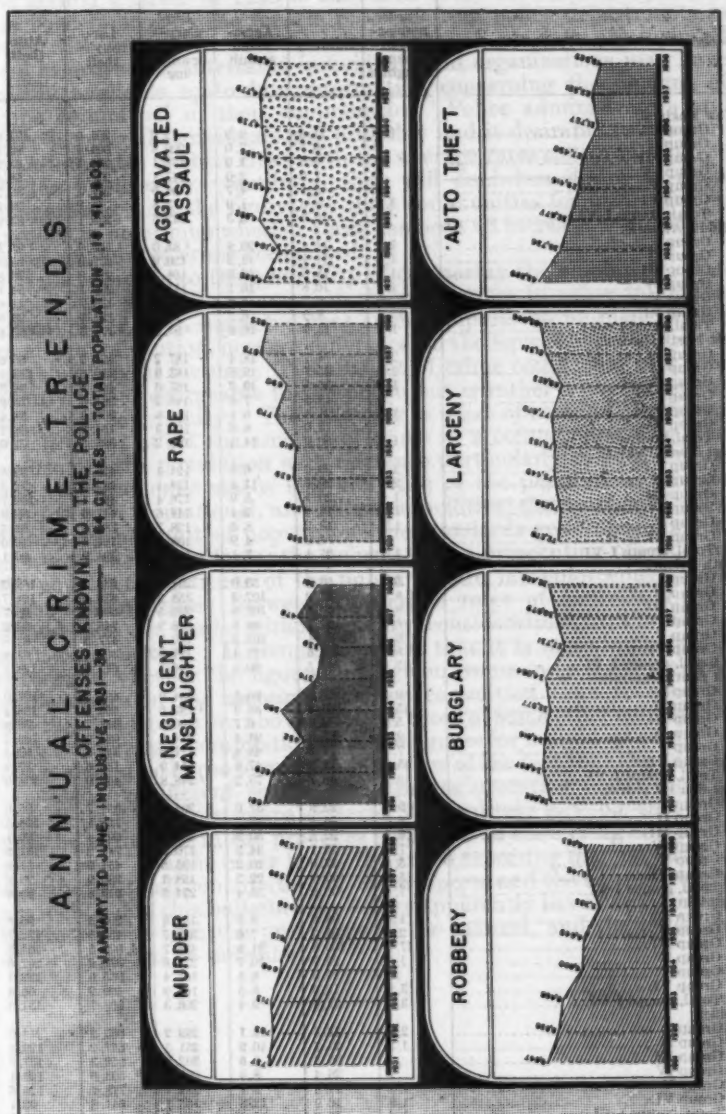


FIGURE 3.

crime rates not only with the general average for the entire country as shown in table 39, but also with the average crime rates for cities of approximately the same size in the same section of the United States.

TABLE 42.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1938, by geographic divisions and population groups

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steal	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I.....	0.2	21.9	9.9	72.6	201.6	171.9
Group II.....	.9	9.7	7.0	200.3	304.4	96.8
Group III.....	.4	9.5	1.9	137.1	286.1	63.9
Group IV.....	.2	7.0	2.0	147.1	237.3	58.4
Group V.....	.4	5.1	4.7	94.9	217.1	30.2
Group VI.....	1.7	3.6	1.9	77.8	148.2	24.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	.6	10.3	8.3	132.5	259.1	83.9
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I.....	1.8	14.4	20.8	181.0	1,165.9	195.8
Group II.....	1.8	11.1	13.2	120.9	237.9	65.3
Group III.....	1.5	18.8	16.9	154.3	212.0	76.8
Group IV.....	1.1	10.8	10.1	111.3	306.1	54.1
Group V.....	.9	9.7	7.6	79.4	159.7	42.6
Group VI.....	.7	8.9	6.7	72.8	125.3	26.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.5	13.4	16.8	95.8	170.4	67.4
East North Central:						
Group I.....	2.3	74.7	18.4	187.2	427.2	66.6
Group II.....	2.5	35.7	19.5	183.9	480.6	113.2
Group III.....	1.1	35.5	10.2	167.0	402.5	94.3
Group IV.....	.8	18.5	7.3	146.2	381.6	75.8
Group V.....	1.1	21.8	6.1	151.8	300.6	58.4
Group VI.....	.4	13.0	8.6	100.3	164.9	38.1
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.8	50.6	14.4	169.2	368.5	71.0
West North Central:						
Group I.....	2.2	39.2	6.9	124.4	426.1	92.5
Group II.....	2.0	20.4	11.5	124.1	432.4	77.3
Group III.....	1.6	20.1	5.9	176.4	498.1	109.7
Group IV.....	1.5	14.4	2.4	144.6	417.6	89.3
Group V.....	1.2	13.2	8.5	128.7	386.8	64.5
Group VI.....	.8	11.0	4.9	108.7	194.6	40.0
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.7	25.1	7.1	126.2	394.9	50.1
South Atlantic:						
Group I.....	5.7	56.8	50.0	231.3	830.2	169.2
Group II.....	8.4	57.2	107.3	358.2	839.4	164.7
Group III.....	8.2	40.6	108.0	230.5	680.3	96.7
Group IV.....	6.2	22.7	86.8	246.9	745.4	94.2
Group V.....	6.1	26.4	102.2	180.5	477.8	61.8
Group VI.....	8.7	15.6	71.4	174.0	300.0	61.8
Total, groups I-VI.....	7.0	44.5	80.5	246.1	613.6	128.9
East South Central:						
Group I.....	9.2	67.9	86.5	354.9	402.3	107.0
Group II.....	15.4	43.8	84.3	189.6	453.0	168.1
Group III.....	5.9	8.4	6.7	100.8	337.7	78.9
Group IV.....	9.0	37.8	94.4	214.3	694.0	109.2
Group V.....	7.1	14.2	48.8	111.9	344.6	60.4
Group VI.....	13.9	18.2	47.0	154.9	165.6	37.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	10.2	46.7	73.2	248.8	408.0	108.0
West South Central:						
Group I.....	9.0	22.9	37.0	204.2	651.7	95.6
Group II.....	6.7	55.1	37.2	307.4	728.1	108.5
Group III.....	6.4	22.5	50.8	200.0	692.4	86.1
Group IV.....	7.2	29.7	34.3	170.3	741.2	131.5
Group V.....	5.5	17.9	26.2	195.5	451.9	67.9
Group VI.....	5.8	17.0	22.2	158.3	286.9	29.8
Total, groups I-VI.....	7.2	30.9	35.4	224.5	619.8	80.0
Mountain:						
Group I.....	1.4	38.9	8.5	154.8	299.5	95.5
Group II.....	2.8	31.2	7.6	249.7	452.8	172.7
Group III.....	17.6	100.8	21.5	423.7	1,023.5	261.3
Group IV.....	1.9	25.7	10.7	271.6	370.2	202.6
Group V.....	.5	20.3	6.5	165.4	855.6	122.1
Group VI.....	3.0	12.6	8.3	146.9	409.2	60.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.2	31.4	9.4	200.3	508.7	131.3
Pacific:						
Group I.....	2.0	53.8	19.1	299.2	683.2	244.9
Group II.....	1.3	24.7	10.9	251.3	627.2	129.2
Group III.....	.4	35.3	6.6	302.9	959.3	137.7
Group IV.....	.7	20.4	8.4	265.8	593.6	120.1
Group V.....	1.1	14.8	8.1	211.7	778.7	126.6
Group VI.....	1.8	16.9	12.8	165.1	541.8	92.1
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.6	40.2	14.5	272.4	691.1	190.5

¹ The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 5 cities. ² The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 483 cities. ³ Includes the District of Columbia. ⁴ The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 2 cities. ⁵ The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 40 cities.

Data for Individual Cities With More than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the second quarter of 1938 is shown in table 43. The compilation has been limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in table 39 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 43.—Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1938,
cities over 100,000 in population

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio		17	39	250	57	279	88
Albany, N. Y.		5	7	42	13	121	35
Atlanta, Ga.	21	77	99	467	91	873	309
Baltimore, Md.	12	144	213	628	235	790	524
Birmingham, Ala.	10	37	22	359	64	251	124
Boston, Mass.	1	88	85	282	193	706	926
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	11		88	37	153	105
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	23	35	124	79	600	141
Cambridge, Mass.		7	6	91	17	129	149
Camden, N. J.	2	6	16	37	24	61	3
Canton, Ohio	1	22	15	96	(1)	243	26
Chattanooga, Tenn.	11	23	(1)	118	8	268	71
Chicago, Ill.	43	1,469	351	2,969	776	2,852	678
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	115	101	532	143	1,105	178
Cleveland, Ohio	13	235	53	676	93	2,971	407
Columbus, Ohio	1	129	20	655	140	752	161
Dallas, Tex.	14	23	39	469	30	1,434	120
Dayton, Ohio	2	23	4	177	10	575	113
Denver, Colo.	2	44	15	188	88	291	129
Des Moines, Iowa	1	14	4	109	39	426	89
Detroit, Mich.	8	369	209	1,275	219	5,787	626
Duluth, Minn.	1	6	2	14	30	320	35
Elizabeth, N. J.	5	10	10	110	30	204	25
El Paso, Tex.	3	16	18	104	4	287	62
Evansville, Ind.	3	16	3	94	10	227	90
Fall River, Mass.			1	106	9	90	38
Flint, Mich.		22	40	237	41	576	81
Fort Wayne, Ind.		10	1	96	32	519	85
Fort Worth, Tex.	4	18	7	199	17	636	56
Gary, Ind.	3	12	43	73	7	123	39
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	9	4	163	15	504	63
Hartford, Conn.	1	2	21	262	38	412	91
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	3	8	142	35	271	39
Houston, Tex.	19	54	84	453	49	1,180	182
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	19	25	263	106	543	83
Kansas City, Kans.	1	32	21	176	18	311	25
Kansas City, Mo.	7	131	17	835	(1)	888	155
Knoxville, Tenn.	6	4	10	95	41	224	62
Long Beach, Calif.	2	14	10	231	74	492	121
Los Angeles, Calif.	21	413	114	1,851	1,000	3,592	1,995
Louisville, Ky.	5	106	154	661	297	713	215
Lowell, Mass.	2	2	4	42	9	64	22
Lynn, Mass.	1	10	1	191	16	261	42
Memphis, Tenn.	13	157	245	392	26	269	85
Miami, Fla.	7	52	136	285	66	336	78
Milwaukee, Wis.	6	14	14	149	59	1,099	146
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	49	15	280	136	892	312
Nashville, Tenn.	16	49	122	110	(1)	292	172
Newark, N. J.	8	48	164	239	87	937	406
New Bedford, Mass.		4	2	137	21	293	19
New Haven, Conn.	1	6	1	201	49	318	78
New Orleans, La.	16	32	97	114	46	160	86
New York, N. Y.	61	298	767	703	(2)	(2)	1,002
Norfolk, Va.	9	35	40	175	19	329	260
Oakland, Calif.	3	66	45	391	51	887	162
Oklahoma City, Okla.	6	35	41	302	145	565	76
Omaha, Neb.	3	10	12	36	9	128	80
Paterson, N. J.	2	12	17	78	10	38	44
Peoria, Ill.	2	3	13	19		12	44
Philadelphia, Pa.	17	164	192	480	221	504	561
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	106	74	434	121	349	329
Portland, Ore.	1	72	6	428	199	1,064	191
Providence, R. I.	1	2	8	82	17	172	46
Reading, Pa.	1	8	8	72	17	143	34
Richmond, Va.	10	51	155	397	85	930	127
Rochester, N. Y.	1	7	10	168	33	632	78
St. Louis, Mo.	17	110	20	305	(1)	2,102	305
St. Paul, Minn.		19	3	108	38	304	113
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	30	6	191	22	293	125
San Antonio, Tex.	7	70	60	277	81	882	256
San Diego, Calif.	1	21	8	78	19	199	101
San Francisco, Calif.	3	162	116	589	263	1,669	744
Scranton, Pa.	1	3	18	70	21	174	55
Seattle, Wash.	7	55	23	644	100	794	360
Somerville, Mass.	1	2		31	13	38	23

1 Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

2 Not reported.

TABLE 43.—Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1938, cities over 100,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
South Bend, Ind.	1	11		139	15	82	23
Spokane, Wash.		5	11	183	42	581	77
Springfield, Mass.		5	11	125	27	321	60
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	9	3	167	31	259	82
Tacoma, Wash.		8		86	6	300	44
Tampa, Fla.	5	4	20	93	21	162	11
Toledo, Ohio.	1	65	31	393	95	705	132
Trenton, N. J.		4	12	167	23	201	42
Tulsa, Okla.	2	60	38	314	62	633	60
Utica, N. Y.		2		53	20	181	30
Washington, D. C.	14	113	133	436	166	1,683	430
Wichita, Kans.	1	3	4	97	14	467	23
Wilmington, Del.	1	11	18	156	45	175	48
Worcester, Mass.		11	11	150	32	69	79
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	4	5	41	5	110	45
Youngstown, Ohio.	2	57	33	180	17	330	131

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1938.

In compiling and publishing national crime data, the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding table are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 44, which is based on reports from 650 sheriffs, 75 police agencies in rural villages, and 6 State police organizations.

TABLE 44.—Offenses known, January to June, inclusive, 1938, as reported by 650 sheriffs, 6 State police organizations, and 75 village officers

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated as- sault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— thrift	Auto thrift
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
Offenses known	483	365	805	1,420	1,824	11,330	16,412	3,344

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

In table 45 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

TABLE 45.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and Possessions, January to June, inclusive, 1938*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated as- sault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known.....	4	15	13	357	62	757	93
Honolulu County, population, 65, 341; number of offenses known.....	1	1	5	78	7	133	19
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, popu- lation, 39,367; number of offenses known.....		2	3	41	6	145	15
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	115	14	912	468	46	1,619	37

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

In tables 46-48 there are presented the more detailed data compiled from supplementary offense reports received from the police departments of 41 cities with an aggregate population of 15,581,941. The period covered is the first half of 1938.

Table 46 reveals that nearly one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 7,881 robberies reported, 4,387 (55.7 percent) were committed on city highways, and 3,039 (38.6 percent) were robberies of commercial establishments.

The 41 police departments represented in the tabulation reported 29,909 burglaries, almost one-half of which were committed in dwelling houses. With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that 78 percent were committed during the night, and 22 percent during the daytime. With reference to residences, however, the proportion of daytime burglaries was larger, amounting to 36 percent.

The figures for larceny disclose that 13.4 percent were cases in which the property stolen exceeded \$50 in value. In 63.7 percent of the cases the value of the property stolen was from \$5 to \$50, and was less than \$5 in the remaining 22.9 percent of the larcenies. The tabulation also reflects that 1.3 percent of the thefts were cases of pocket-picking and that 3.1 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 46.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1938; 41 cities over 100,000 in population

[Total population, 15,581,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft), (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible.....	333	Over \$50.....	8,408
Statutory.....	341	\$5 to \$50.....	40,368
Total.....	674	Under \$5.....	14,400
Hobbery:		Total.....	63,356
Highway.....	4,367	Larceny— <i>theft</i> (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house.....	2,157	Pocket-picking.....	825
Oil station.....	739	Purse-snatching.....	1,940
Chain store.....	134	All other.....	60,591
Residence.....	204	Total.....	63,356
Bank.....	9		
Miscellaneous.....	251		
Total.....	7,881		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	8,691		
Committed during day.....	4,967		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	14,022		
Committed during day.....	1,029		
Total.....	20,609		

The figures presented in table 47 show that the police departments of the 41 cities represented reported 16,509 automobiles stolen during the first half of 1938, of which 15,882 were recovered. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles amounts to 96.2.

TABLE 47.—Recovery of stolen automobiles, January to June, inclusive, 1938; 41 cities over 100,000 in population

[Total population, 15,581,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	16,509
Number of automobiles recovered.....	15,882
Percentage recovered.....	96.2

The value of property stolen and the value of property recovered are shown in table 48, as reported by 41 police departments. The total value of property stolen was \$11,916,527.02. Property recovered was valued at \$7,630,480.80 (64 percent). Automobiles constitute more than one-half of the property represented in table 48. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was \$4,815,406.52, and the value of recoveries was \$924,885.80 (19 percent).

TABLE 48.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to June, inclusive, 1933; 41 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 15,581,941, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	\$1,065,595.61	\$146,243.53	13.7
Jewelry and precious metals	1,119,570.59	150,140.08	18.6
Furs	231,184.53	15,446.18	6.7
Clothing	665,788.86	133,225.71	20.0
Locally stolen automobiles	7,101,120.50	6,705,595.00	94.4
Miscellaneous	1,733,266.93	443,830.30	25.6
Total	11,916,527.02	7,630,480.80	64.0

Relation Between Average Crime Rates and Average Number of Police Employees, 1937.

Table 49 represents a comparison of average crime rates and average police personnel figures based on data for 1937. Cities over 100,000 in population were divided into two groups, the division being based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. An examination of the average crime rates of the two groups revealed that in all instances the cities with the larger number of employees had the lower crime rates.

The group I cities had an average of 2.0 police per 1,000 of population, whereas the figure for group II was only 1.2. The average crime rates for the two groups show that group II (the cities with only 1.2 police per 1,000 inhabitants) reported 43 percent more murders, 17 percent more robberies, 25 percent more aggravated assaults, 25 percent more burglaries, and 38 percent more larcenies than the cities in group I. It is of course true that there are several factors other than size of the police force which affect the amount of crime. For a further discussion of this point, reference is made to the comment preceding tables 43 and 51.

The figures shown in table 49 represent the averages of the individual rates (both crime rates and police personnel rates) for the several cities. There are 93 cities represented and the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants ranges from 3.1 to 0.7.

The information included in table 49 is also shown in figure 4.

TABLE 49.—*Relation between average crime rates and average number of police employees, cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 1937*

Group	Average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants	Average number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants					
		Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
I.....	2.0	6.3	63.4	45.2	366.2	787.0	257.8
II.....	1.2	9.0	74.3	56.7	456.9	1,061.9	259.6

All cities represented in the above tabulation have populations in excess of 100,000. The arrangement into groups was based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants (decending order).

Group I consists of 46 cities.

Group II consists of 47 cities.

RELATION BETWEEN AVERAGE CRIME RATES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

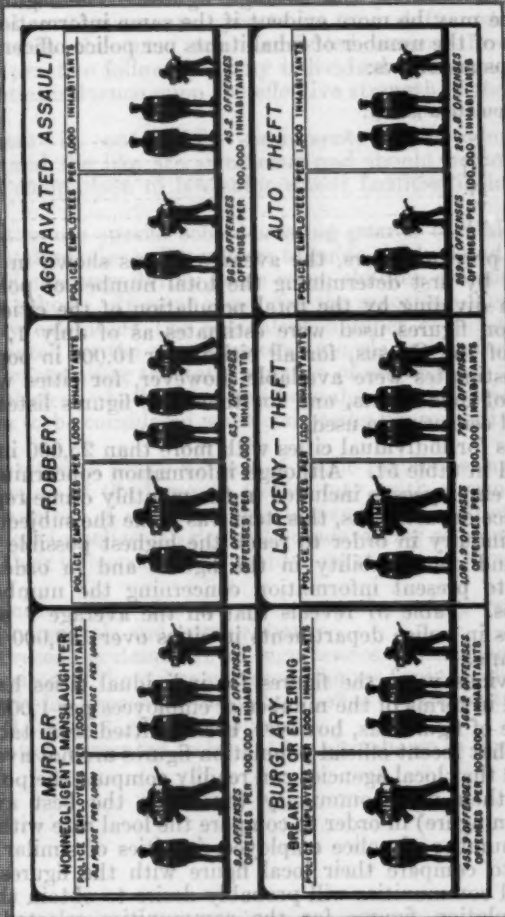


FIGURE 4.

Number of Police Department Employees, 1937.

In table 50 are shown figures concerning the average number of police department employees during the calendar year, 1937. The cities represented have been separated into six groups according to size, and the figures show for each group the average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

It will be noted that in several instances there seem to be only slight differences between the average figures. The significance of the difference may be more evident if the same information is presented in terms of the number of inhabitants per police officer in each of the six groups as follows:

Population group:	Average number of inhabitants per police officer
I.....	461
II.....	694
III.....	757
IV.....	838
V.....	958
VI.....	871

As in previous years, the average figures shown in table 50 were obtained by first determining the total number of police employees and then dividing by the total population of the cities represented. Population figures used were estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census, for all cities over 10,000 in population. No similar estimates were available, however, for cities with a smaller number of inhabitants, and for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

Figures for individual cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants are presented in table 51. Although information concerning the number of police employees is included in the monthly crime reports received from police departments, this item was made the subject of a separate detailed inquiry in order to reach the highest possible degree of accuracy and comparability in the figures and in order to make it possible to present information concerning the number of civilian employees. Table 51 reveals that on the average 7 percent of the employees in police departments in cities over 100,000 in population are civilians.

In previous years the figures for individual cities have also been expressed in terms of the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. This type of figure has, however, been omitted from table 51, due to the fact that recent official population figures are not available. It is suggested that local agencies can readily compute the police employee rate for their own community (based on the best available local population figure) in order to compare the local rate with the national average number of police employees in cities of similar size. Those desiring to compare their local figure with the figures for selected individual communities will probably desire to obtain the best available population figures for the communities selected, possibly by communicating with the local authorities.

In connection with the possibility of making comparisons between the police personnel figures of individual cities, it should be noted that there are several variable factors to be considered, which are not represented in any way in table 51. Reference is made to the following facts:

(1) In some cities, when regular police officers are absent due to vacations, days off, sickness, or otherwise, their places are taken by special or reserve officers who are paid only for the time they actually work. This means that the effective strength of the department is not lowered by absences for the reasons mentioned. On the other hand, in many cities, absences due to vacations, days off, sickness, etc., result in a lowering of the effective strength of the department, due to the fact that no reserve officers are used for replacements.

(2) Some police departments operate on two shifts, whereas in other departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Obviously the practice followed in any individual community would have a substantial influence upon the effective strength of the department.

(3) Differences in automobile equipment, radio communication facilities, and the like are significant and should be considered in any careful comparison of law-enforcement facilities in individual communities.

(4) Some cities use special school-crossing guards to make it unnecessary to detail regular police officers to guide children and regulate traffic at school-crossings during hours when children are going to or returning from school. In some instances, the reporting departments had apparently calculated the equivalent number of full-time employees represented by the school-crossing guards and included them in the figure representing the total number of employees. In other cases it was not clear whether this had been done, and this is pointed out as an item to be considered when comparing figures for individual communities.

(5) In some cities, a heavy volume of traffic requires a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, with a resultant decrease in the number of men available to handle criminal cases.

(6) Differences in police salaries and standards for appointment to the force and their influence on the quality and morale of personnel are significant.

(7) Communities vary also as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

All of the preceding items are of significance when attempting to make a comparison of the police personnel figures for individual cities.

Table 52 includes figures for individual police departments in cities ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 in population.

The information presented in table 50 is also shown in figure 5.



AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES—1937

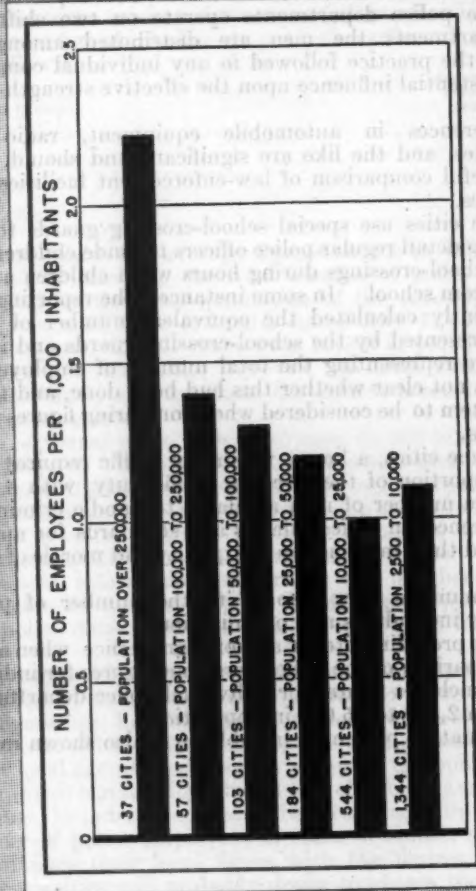


FIGURE 5

TAB

37 cit

57 cit

103 ci

184 ci

544 ci

1,344

TAB

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TABLE 50.—Average number of police department employees, 1937, by population groups

Population group	Number of police employees	Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants
GROUP I		
37 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,605,800	64,308	2.17
GROUP II		
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312	11,312	1.44
GROUP III		
103 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,889,307	9,101	1.33
GROUP IV		
184 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,420,021	7,661	1.19
GROUP V		
544 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,142,951	8,301	1.04
GROUP VI		
1,344 cities, 2,500 to 10,000; total population, 6,606,535	7,586	1.15

TABLE 51.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Birmingham, Ala.	(1)	(1)	247	Newark, N. J.	1,153	104	1,257
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,416	330	2,746	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,173	124	1,297
Oakland, Calif.	328	10	378	New York City, N. Y.	18,321	823	19,144
San Francisco, Calif.	1,276	64	1,340	Rochester, N. Y.	431	46	477
Denver, Colo.	400	2	402	Akron, Ohio	189	22	211
Washington, D. C.	1,391	96	1,487	Cincinnati, Ohio	685	29	714
Atlanta, Ga.	367	45	412	Cleveland, Ohio	1,455	220	1,675
Chicago, Ill.	6,304	302	6,606	Columbus, Ohio	(1)	(1)	317
Indianapolis, Ind.	323	53	376	Toledo, Ohio	341	42	383
Louisville, Ky.	405	15	420	Portland, Ore.	366	67	433
New Orleans, La.	(1)	(1)	845	Philadelphia, Pa.	5,087	247	5,334
Baltimore, Md.	1,711	203	1,914	Pittsburgh, Pa.	970	131	1,101
Boston, Mass.	2,252	181	2,433	Providence, R. I.	495	74	569
Detroit, Mich.	3,824	301	4,125	Memphis, Tenn.	290	31	321
Minneapolis, Minn.	480	23	503	Dallas, Tex.	267	56	323
St. Paul, Minn.	338	17	355	Houston, Tex.	330	22	372
Kansas City, Mo.	(1)	(1)	646	Seattle, Wash.	526	45	571
St. Louis, Mo.	1,849	467	2,316	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,104	114	1,218
Jersey City, N. J.	(1)	(1)	1,000				

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif.	193	17	210	Gary, Ind.	(1)	(1)	140
San Diego, Calif.	204	26	230	South Bend, Ind.	102	4	106
Bridgeport, Conn.	266	2	268	Des Moines, Iowa	134	18	152
Hartford, Conn.	324	21	345	Kansas City, Kans.	(1)	(1)	104
New Haven, Conn.	368	28	396	Wichita, Kans.	100	16	116
Waterbury, Conn.	188	7	195	Cambridge, Mass.	218	5	223
Wilmington, Del.	166	4	170	Fall River, Mass.	185	11	196
Jacksonville, Fla.	156	9	165	Lowell, Mass.	137	17	154
Miami, Fla.	214	32	246	Lynn, Mass.	120	7	127
Tampa, Fla.	107	31	138	New Bedford, Mass.	213	8	221
Peoria, Ill.	130	11	141	Somerville, Mass.	155	1	156
Evansville, Ind.	127	11	138	Springfield, Mass.	294	19	313
Fort Wayne, Ind.	122	1	123	Worcester, Mass.	378	20	398

1 Not separately reported.

TABLE 51.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Flint, Mich.	143	19	162	Tulsa, Okla.	(1)	(1)	141
Grand Rapids, Mich.	190	17	197	Erie, Pa.	(1)	(1)	126
Duluth, Minn.	127	3	130	Reading, Pa.	163	2	165
Omaha, Nebr.	(1)	(1)	266	Scranton, Pa.	167	13	180
Camden, N. J.	(1)	(1)	192	Chattanooga, Tenn.	(1)	(1)	128
Elizabeth, N. J.	199	11	210	Knoxville, Tenn.	133	25	158
Paterson, N. J.	248	20	268	Nashville, Tenn.	149	54	203
Trenton, N. J.	217	15	232	El Paso, Tex.	(1)	(1)	92
Albany, N. Y.	(1)	(1)	369	Fort Worth, Tex.	196	16	212
Syracuse, N. Y.	315	12	327	San Antonio, Tex.	215	18	233
Utica, N. Y.	(1)	(1)	166	Salt Lake City, Utah.	(1)	(1)	154
Yonkers, N. Y.	274	14	288	Norfolk, Va.	222	14	236
Canton, Ohio.	(1)	(1)	114	Richmond, Va.	255	28	284
Dayton, Ohio.	184	19	203	Spokane, Wash.	135	4	139
Youngstown, Ohio.	(1)	(1)	164	Tacoma, Wash.	109	1	110
Oklahoma City, Okla.	(1)	(1)	200				

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala.	(1)	(1)	104	Lincoln, Nebr.	64	1	65
Montgomery, Ala.	(1)	(1)	110	Manchester, N. H.	100	3	103
Phoenix, Ariz.	(1)	(1)	91	Atlantic City, N. J.	196	9	205
Little Rock, Ark.	82	3	85	Clifton, N. J.	82		82
Berkeley, Calif.	73		73	East Orange, N. J.	110	1	111
Fresno, Calif.	77		77	Hoboken, N. J.	168		168
Glendale, Calif.	82		82	Irvine, N. J.	66	5	71
Pasadena, Calif.	93	10	103	Passaic, N. J.	103		103
Sacramento, Calif.	120	19	139	Union City, N. J.	118		118
San Jose, Calif.	59	1	60	Binghamton, N. Y.	115	2	115
Pueblo, Colo.	47		47	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	127	1	128
New Britain, Conn.	94		94	New Rochelle, N. Y.	138	5	143
Augusta, Ga.	103	2	105	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	115	2	117
Macon, Ga.	74	1	75	Schenectady, N. Y.	149	11	160
Savannah, Ga.	136	12	148	Troy, N. Y.	174	10	184
Berwyn, Ill.	36		36	Asheville, N. C.	66	1	67
Cicero, Ill.	72	2	74	Charlotte, N. C.	93	9	102
Decatur, Ill.	50		50	Durham, N. C.	66	3	69
East St. Louis, Ill.	66	8	74	Greensboro, N. C.	73	2	75
Evanston, Ill.	104	5	109	Winston-Salem, N. C.	99	1	100
Oak Park, Ill.	76	1	77	Cleveland Heights, Ohio.	52		52
Rockford, Ill.	83	4	87	Hamilton, Ohio.	51		51
Springfield, Ill.	80	17	97	Lakewood, Ohio.	57	2	59
East Chicago, Ind.	69		69	Springfield, Ohio.	80	2	82
Hammond, Ind.	75	5	80	Allentown, Pa.	92	8	100
Terre Haute, Ind.	76		76	Altoona, Pa.	65		65
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	56	1	57	Bethlehem, Pa.	(1)	(1)	65
Davenport, Iowa.	68	1	69	Chester, Pa.	56		56
Sioux City, Iowa.	80	6	86	Harrisburg, Pa.	129	1	130
Topeka, Kans.	58	10	68	Johnstown, Pa.	65		65
Covington, Ky.	65	6	71	Lancaster, Pa.	54	2	56
Shreveport, La.	(1)	(1)	102	McKeesport, Pa.	60	2	62
Portland, Maine.	124	7	131	Upper Darby Township, Pa.	84	7	91
Brockton, Mass.	106	4	110	Worcester, Pa.	104	3	107
Holyoke, Mass.	94	1	95	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	55		55
Lawrence, Mass.	130	2	132	Yonkers, Pa.	120	8	128
Malden, Mass.	87	2	89	Pawtucket, R. I.	76	3	79
Medford, Mass.	87	1	88	Woonsocket, R. I.	135	6	141
Newton, Mass.	136	3	139	Charleston, S. C.	76		76
Pittsfield, Mass.	60		60	Columbia, S. C.	71		71
Quincy, Mass.	120	2	122	Austin, Tex.	54		54
Dearborn, Mich.	125	2	127	Beaumont, Tex.	(1)	(1)	71
Hamtramck, Mich.	93	4	97	Galveston, Tex.	22		22
Jackson, Mich.	67	10	77	Port Arthur, Tex.	54		54
Kalamazoo, Mich.	(1)	(1)	79	Waco, Tex.	91	1	92
Lansing, Mich.	83	3	86	Roanoke, Va.	75	10	85
Pontiac, Mich.	65	7	72	Charleston, W. Va.	70	1	71
Saginaw, Mich.	77	9	86	Huntington, W. Va.	71		71
Jackson, Miss.	48	2	50	Wheeling, W. Va.	70		70
St. Joseph, Mo.	71	37	108	Kenosha, Wis.	68	2	70
Springfield, Mo.	66		66	Madison, Wis.	66	2	68
				Racine, Wis.	66	2	68

1 Not separately reported.

TABLE 51.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
141	Gadsden, Ala.	35	2	37	Fitchburg, Mass.	42	3	45
126	Tucson, Ariz.	41		41	Haverhill, Mass.	65		65
165	Port Smith, Ark.	23		23	Revere, Mass.	44	1	45
180	Alameda, Calif.	38		38	Salem, Mass.	70	2	72
126	Alhambra, Calif.	(1)	(1)	33	Taunton, Mass.	51	5	56
158	Bakersfield, Calif.	51		51	Waltham, Mass.	61	4	65
203	Huntington Park, Calif.	33		33	Watertown, Mass.	47	3	50
62	Inglewood, Calif.	33		33	Ann Arbor, Mich.	32		32
212	Riverside, Calif.	36		36	Battle Creek, Mich.	49	3	52
233	San Bernardino, Calif.	39	4	43	Bay City, Mich.	61	5	66
154	Santa Ana, Calif.	42		42	Muskegon, Mich.	50		50
236	Santa Barbara, Calif.	41	2	43	Port Huron, Mich.	36	4	40
294	Santa Monica, Calif.	53	4	57	Royal Oak, Mich.	24		24
139	Stockton, Calif.	61	1	62	Wyandotte, Mich.	35	5	40
110	Colorado Springs, Colo.	36		36	Joplin, Mo.	29		29
	Bristol, Conn.	(1)	(1)	31	University City, Mo.	35		35
	Meriden, Conn.	38		38	Butte, Mont.	28	2	30
	Middletown, Conn.	26		26	Great Falls, Mont.	31		31
	New London, Conn.	48	1	49	Concord, N. H.	25	2	27
	Stamford, Conn.	66	4	70	Nashua, N. H.	35	1	36
	West Hartford, Conn.	35	1	36	Belleville, N. J.	33	(1)	33
	West Haven, Conn.	49	1	50	Bloomfield, N. J.	(1)	(1)	60
65	Orlando, Fla.	41	12	53	Garfield, N. J.	35		35
103	Pensacola, Fla.	45	1	46	Hackensack, N. J.	48	1	49
205	St. Petersburg, Fla.	45	5	50	Kearny, N. J.	85		85
52	West Palm Beach, Fla.	35	1	36	Montclair, N. J.	69		69
111	Columbus, Ga.	67	3	70	New Brunswick, N. J.	44	2	46
168	Alton, Ill.	31		31	North Bergen Township, N. J.	63	3	66
71	Aurora, Ill.	42		42	Orange, N. J.	63	3	66
105	Belleville, Ill.	17	6	23	Perth Amboy, N. J.	63	1	64
115	Bloomington, Ill.	33		33	Plainfield, N. J.	60	5	65
128	Danville, Ill.	30		30	West New York, N. J.	81		81
143	Elgin, Ill.	32	2	34	West Orange, N. J.	44		44
117	Galesburg, Ill.	32		32	Woodbridge Township, N. J.	34		34
160	Granite City, Ill.	8	2	10	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	38		38
184	Joliet, Ill.	50	1	51	Amsterdam, N. Y.	35	1	36
67	Maywood, Ill.	19		19	Auburn, N. Y.	46		46
102	Moline, Ill.	25		25	Elmira, N. Y.	29		29
69	Quincy, Ill.	46		46	Jamestown, N. Y.	24		24
130	Rock Island, Ill.	29		29	Kingston, N. Y.	42		42
100	Waukegan, Ill.	25		25	Lackawanna, N. Y.	43	2	45
52	Anderson, Ind.	41	3	44	Newburgh, N. Y.	46	2	48
51	Elkhart, Ind.	38	1	39	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	60		60
59	Kokomo, Ind.	35		35	Rome, N. Y.	29		29
52	Lafayette, Ind.	36	1	37	Watertown, N. Y.	36		36
100	Michigan City, Ind.	30		30	White Plains, N. Y.	106		106
65	Mishawaka, Ind.	24	1	25	High Point, N. C.	41		41
55	Muncie, Ind.	51	5	56	Raleigh, N. C.	62	4	66
56	New Albany, Ind.	15		15	Wilmington, N. C.	45		45
130	Richmond, Ind.	24	1	25	Fargo, N. Dak.	38		38
65	Burlington, Iowa	24		24	Barberton, Ohio	14		14
56	Clinton, Iowa	16	1	17	East Cleveland, Ohio	43	6	49
62	Council Bluffs, Iowa	27		27	Elyria, Ohio	27		27
91	Dubuque, Iowa	40		40	Lima, Ohio	30		30
107	Ottumwa, Iowa	15		15	Lorain, Ohio	35	1	36
55	Waterloo, Iowa	41		41	Mansfield, Ohio	28	1	29
76	Hutchinson, Kans.	(1)	(1)	30	Marion, Ohio	17		17
128	Ashland, Ky.	25		25	Massillon, Ohio	18		18
79	Lexington, Ky.	82	8	90	Middletown, Ohio	37	1	38
141	Newport, Ky.	42	5	47	Newark, Ohio	28		28
76	Paducah, Ky.	36		36	Norwood, Ohio	31		31
71	Baton Rouge, La.	27		27	Portsmouth, Ohio	35	1	36
54	Monroe, La.	32	2	34	Steubenville, Ohio	37		37
72	Bangor, Maine	43	1	44	Warren, Ohio	32		32
22	Lewiston, Maine	43		43	Zanesville, Ohio	26		26
55	Cumberland, Md.	45	4	49	Enid, Okla.	21		21
91	Hagerstown, Md.	31	5	36	Muskogee, Okla.	32		32
85	Arlington, Mass.	51	3	54	Salem, Oreg.	19		19
71	Beverly, Mass.	40		40	Alquippa, Pa.	30		30
70	Brookline, Mass.	126	3	129	Easton, Pa.	37	1	38
70	Chelsea, Mass.	76	4	80	Hazleton, Pa.	27		27
70	Chicopee, Mass.	36	1	37				
68	Everett, Mass.	80	1	81				

1 Not separately reported.

TABLE 51.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Lebanon, Pa.	25	—	25	San Angelo, Tex.	25	—	25
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	100	3	103	Wichita Falls, Tex.	37	4	41
Nanticoke, Pa.	18	—	18	Ogden, Utah.	37	—	37
New Castle, Pa.	43	—	43	Burlington, Vt.	31	—	31
Norristown, Pa.	32	—	32	Danville, Va.	37	1	38
Sharon, Pa.	23	—	23	Lynchburg, Va.	54	1	55
Washington, Pa.	23	—	23	Newport News, Va.	47	—	47
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	20	—	20	Petersburg, Va.	34	2	36
Williamsport, Pa.	33	1	34	Portsmouth, Va.	41	—	41
Central Falls, R. I.	35	2	37	Bellingham, Wash.	30	—	30
Cranston, R. I.	44	—	44	Everett, Wash.	31	—	31
East Providence, R. I.	43	2	45	Parkersburg, W. Va.	17	1	18
Newport, R. I.	56	2	58	Eau Claire, Wis.	23	—	23
Greenville, S. C.	58	2	60	Fond du Lac, Wis.	32	—	32
Spartanburg, S. C.	(1)	(1)	44	Green Bay, Wis.	50	4	54
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	46	1	47	Lacrosse, Wis.	48	1	49
Ablene, Tex.	28	1	29	Oshkosh, Wis.	49	1	50
Amarillo, Tex.	44	—	44	Sheboygan, Wis.	43	—	43
Brownsville, Tex.	13	4	17	Superior, Wis.	28	1	29
Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	—	34	West Allis, Wis.	39	4	43

1 Not separately reported.

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Florence, Ala.	8	Grand Junction, Colo.	11
Huntsville, Ala.	14	Greeley, Colo.	11
Phenix City, Ala.	9	Trinidad, Colo.	10
Selma, Ala.	17	Ansonia, Conn.	12
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	19	Danbury, Conn.	21
El Dorado, Ark.	11	Derby, Conn.	28
Hot Springs, Ark.	33	East Hartford, Conn.	20
Jonesboro, Ark.	10	Naugatuck, Conn.	30
North Little Rock, Ark.	25	Norwich, Conn.	61
Pine Bluff, Ark.	12	Stratford, Conn.	16
Texarkana, Ark.	8	Wallingford, Conn.	26
Anaheim, Calif.	12	Williamantic, Conn.	22
Beverly Hills, Calif.	46	Daytona Beach, Fla.	33
Brawley, Calif.	12	Gainesville, Fla.	13
Burbank, Calif.	28	Lakeland, Fla.	16
Burlingame, Calif.	15	St. Augustine, Fla.	13
Compton, Calif.	18	Sanford, Fla.	7
Eureka, Calif.	18	Tallahassee, Fla.	12
Fullerton, Calif.	12	Albany, Ga.	18
Modesto, Calif.	20	Brunswick, Ga.	17
Monrovia, Calif.	17	La Grange, Ga.	22
Ontario, Calif.	16	Rome, Ga.	22
Palo Alto, Calif.	22	Valdosta, Ga.	12
Pomona, Calif.	17	Waycross, Ga.	17
Redlands, Calif.	14	Boise, Idaho.	23
Richmond, Calif.	32	Postelle, Idaho.	22
Salinas, Calif.	11	Blue Island, Ill.	17
San Leandro, Calif.	17	Brookfield, Ill.	12
San Mateo, Calif.	16	Cairo, Ill.	11
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	Calumet City, Ill.	9
Santa Rosa, Calif.	17	Canton, Ill.	6
South Gate, Calif.	11	Centralia, Ill.	9
South Pasadena, Calif.	11	Champaign, Ill.	18
Vallejo, Calif.	16	Chicago Heights, Ill.	23
Ventura, Calif.	16	East Moline, Ill.	8
Whittier, Calif.	14	Ebmurst, Ill.	11
Boulder, Colo.	9	Elmwood Park, Ill.	9
Fort Collins, Colo.	9	Forest Park, Ill.	16

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Freeport, Ill.	17	Salisbury, Md.	15
Harrisburg, Ill.	5	Adams, Mass.	12
Harvey, Ill.	12	Amesbury, Mass.	9
Highland Park, Ill.	14	Attleboro, Mass.	25
Jacksonville, Ill.	15	Belmont, Mass.	41
Kankakee, Ill.	15	Braintree, Mass.	15
Kewanee, Ill.	13	Clinton, Mass.	8
La Grange, Ill.	12	Danvers, Mass.	10
La Salle, Ill.	6	Dedham, Mass.	15
Lincoln, Ill.	10	Easthampton, Mass.	13
Mattoon, Ill.	11	Fairhaven, Mass.	10
Melrose Park, Ill.	15	Framingham, Mass.	24
Mount Vernon, Ill.	7	Gardner, Mass.	19
Ottawa, Ill.	12	Gloucester, Mass.	39
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	Greenfield, Mass.	14
Perkin, Ill.	12	Leominster, Mass.	26
Sterling, Ill.	5	Marlboro, Mass.	16
Streator, Ill.	10	Melrose, Mass.	37
Urbana, Ill.	9	Methuen, Mass.	18
West Frankfort, Ill.	4	Millford, Mass.	15
Wilmette, Ill.	18	Milton, Mass.	31
Winnetka, Ill.	18	Natick, Mass.	16
Bloomington, Ind.	17	Needham, Mass.	17
Connersville, Ind.	11	Newburyport, Mass.	15
Crawfordsville, Ind.	14	North Adams, Mass.	25
Elwood, Ind.	10	North Attleboro, Mass.	5
Frankfort, Ind.	12	Northampton, Mass.	2
Goshen, Ind.	6	Peabody, Mass.	45
Huntington, Ind.	12	Plymouth, Mass.	14
La Porte, Ind.	15	Saugus, Mass.	26
Logansport, Ind.	22	Southbridge, Mass.	14
Marion, Ind.	29	Stonham, Mass.	11
New Castle, Ind.	15	Swampscott, Mass.	17
Peru, Ind.	14	Wakefield, Mass.	21
Shelbyville, Ind.	7	Webster, Mass.	37
Vincennes, Ind.	14	Westfield, Mass.	23
Whiting, Ind.	21	West Springfield, Mass.	24
Port Dodge, Iowa	15	Weymouth, Mass.	24
Port Madison, Iowa	8	Winchester, Mass.	21
Iowa City, Iowa	12	Winthrop, Mass.	24
Marshalltown, Iowa	10	Woburn, Mass.	21
Mason City, Iowa	23	Alpena, Mich.	9
Muscatine, Iowa	17	Benton Harbor, Mich.	15
Newton, Iowa	9	Ecorse, Mich.	22
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8	Escanaba, Mich.	13
Arkansas City, Kans.	11	Ferndale, Mich.	22
Atchison, Kans.	14	Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.	36
Chanute, Kans.	7	Holland, Mich.	10
Coffeyville, Kans.	21	Iron Mountain, Mich.	6
Dodge City, Kans.	10	Ironwood, Mich.	15
El Dorado, Kans.	10	Lincoln Park, Mich.	13
Emporia, Kans.	10	Marquette, Mich.	13
Fort Scott, Kans.	9	Menominee, Mich.	7
Independence, Kans.	8	Monroe, Mich.	21
Lawrence, Kans.	12	Mount Clemens, Mich.	14
Leavenworth, Kans.	21	Muskegon Heights, Mich.	39
Manhattan, Kans.	9	Niles, Mich.	11
Newton, Kans.	6	Owosso, Mich.	12
Parsons, Kans.	9	River Rouge, Mich.	22
Salina, Kans.	18	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	12
Fort Thomas, Ky.	8	Traverse City, Mich.	7
Frankfort, Ky.	11	Ypsilanti, Mich.	15
Henderson, Ky.	17	Albert Lea, Minn.	7
Hopkinsville, Ky.	14	Austin, Minn.	18
Alexandria, La.	27	Brainerd, Minn.	7
Bogalusa, La.	10	Faribault, Minn.	9
La Fayette, La.	8	Hibbing, Minn.	36
Lake Charles, La.	16	Mankato, Minn.	15
Auburn, Maine	17	Rochester, Minn.	23
Augusta, Maine	19	St. Cloud, Minn.	22
Biddeford, Maine	14	South St. Paul, Minn.	13
South Portland, Maine	11	Virginia, Minn.	29
Waterville, Maine	12	Winona, Minn.	20
Westbrook, Maine	7	Columbus, Miss.	11
Annapolis, Md.	14	Greenville, Miss.	14
Frederick, Md.	18	Greenwood, Miss.	9

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Gulfport, Miss.	14	Glen Cove, N. Y.	31
Hattiesburg, Miss.	18	Glen Falls, N. Y.	24
Laurel, Miss.	18	Gloversville, N. Y.	20
McComb, Miss.	6	Hempstead, N. Y.	43
Natchez, Miss.	17	Herkimer, N. Y.	13
Vicksburg, Miss.	30	Hornell, N. Y.	20
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	13	Hudson, N. Y.	18
Columbia, Mo.	18	Irondequoit, N. Y.	10
Hannibal, Mo.	22	Ithaca, N. Y.	24
Independence, Mo.	14	Johnson City, N. Y.	13
Jefferson City, Mo.	14	Johnstown, N. Y.	10
Maplewood, Mo.	44	Kennett, N. Y.	18
Moberly, Mo.	10	Little Falls, N. Y.	8
St. Charles, Mo.	10	Lockport, N. Y.	28
Sedalia, Mo.	15	Lynbrook, N. Y.	31
Webster Groves, Mo.	16	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	25
Anaconda, Mont.	5	Massena, N. Y.	11
Billings, Mont.	17	Middletown, N. Y.	26
Helena, Mont.	14	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	26
Missoula, Mont.	14	Opensburg, N. Y.	16
Beatrice, Nebr.	8	Olean, N. Y.	20
Frederick, Nebr.	9	Oneida, N. Y.	14
Grand Island, Nebr.	21	Oneonta, N. Y.	13
Hastings, Nebr.	13	Ossining, N. Y.	19
Norfolk, Nebr.	12	Oswego, N. Y.	23
North Platte, Nebr.	13	Peekskill, N. Y.	23
Reno, Nev.	34	Plattsburg, N. Y.	12
Claremont, N. H.	6	Port Chester, N. Y.	39
Dover, N. H.	16	Port Jervis, N. Y.	19
Keene, N. H.	12	Rensselaer, N. Y.	15
Laconia, N. H.	20	Rockville Centre, N. Y.	36
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	23
Bridgeport, N. J.	12	Tonawanda, N. Y.	18
Burlington, N. J.	11	Watervliet, N. Y.	22
Carteret, N. J.	21	Concord, N. C.	16
Cliffside Park, N. J.	23	Elizabeth City, N. C.	11
Cranford Township, N. J.	17	Fayetteville, N. C.	24
Dover, N. J.	9	Gastonia, N. C.	25
Englewood, N. J.	40	Goldensboro, N. C.	14
Gloucester, N. J.	19	Kinston, N. C.	14
Harrison, N. J.	45	Rocky Mount, N. C.	22
Hawthorne, N. J.	71	Salisbury, N. C.	17
Hillside Township, N. J.	26	Shelby, N. C.	11
Linden, N. J.	87	Statesville, N. C.	11
Long Branch, N. J.	38	Thomasville, N. C.	7
Lyndhurst Township, N. J.	23	Wilson, N. C.	20
Maplewood Township, N. J.	40	Bismarck, N. Dak.	9
Morristown, N. J.	28	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	20
Neptune Township, N. J.	18	Minot, N. Dak.	14
Nutley, N. J.	30	Alliance, Ohio.	16
Pensauken Township, N. J.	16	Ashland, Ohio.	9
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	Ashtabula, Ohio.	18
Pleasantville, N. J.	14	Bellaire, Ohio.	9
Rahway, N. J.	24	Bucyrus, Ohio.	8
Red Bank, N. J.	19	Cambridge, Ohio.	8
Ridgely Park, N. J.	13	Campbell, Ohio.	12
Ridgewood, N. J.	29	Chillicothe, Ohio.	13
Roselle, N. J.	16	Coshocton, Ohio.	16
South Orange, N. J.	35	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	9
South River, N. J.	13	East Liverpool, Ohio.	9
Summit, N. J.	30	Euclid, Ohio.	24
Teanneck Township, N. J.	32	Findlay, Ohio.	12
Union Township, N. J.	25	Fostoria, Ohio.	7
Weehawken Township, N. J.	65	Fremont, Ohio.	9
Westfield, N. J.	25	Garfield Heights, Ohio.	14
Roswell, N. Mex.	8	Ironton, Ohio.	12
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	12	Lancaster, Ohio.	13
Batavia, N. Y.	17	Marietta, Ohio.	12
Bacon, N. Y.	19	Martins Ferry, Ohio.	10
Cohoes, N. Y.	27	New Philadelphia, Ohio.	7
Corning, N. Y.	16	Niles, Ohio.	10
Cortland, N. Y.	16	Parma Village, Ohio.	12
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19	Piqua, Ohio.	9
Endicott, N. Y.	21	Salem, Ohio.	18
Floral Park, N. Y.	18	Sandusky, Ohio.	30
Freeport, N. Y.	33	Shaker Heights, Ohio.	20
Fulton, N. Y.	18	Struthers, Ohio.	10
Geneva, N. Y.	20	Wooster, Ohio.	6

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Xenia, Ohio.....	7	Taylor, Pa.....	7
Ada, Okla.....	11	Turtle Creek, Pa.....	9
Ardmore, Okla.....	17	Uniontown, Pa.....	20
Bartlesville, Okla.....	15	Vandergrift, Pa.....	4
Chickasha, Okla.....	12	Waynesboro, Pa.....	5
Lawton, Okla.....	12	Bristol Town, R. I.....	7
Okmulgee, Okla.....	13	Lincoln, R. I.....	8
Ponce City, Okla.....	17	North Providence, R. I.....	3
Sapulpa, Okla.....	6	Warwick, R. I.....	45
Shawnee, Okla.....	21	Westerly, R. I.....	10
Wewoka, Okla.....	8	West Warwick, R. I.....	11
Astoria, Oreg.....	20	Anderson, S. C.....	24
Eugene, Oreg.....	15	Greenwood, S. C.....	25
Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	15	Rock Hill, S. C.....	21
Medford, Oreg.....	8	Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	20
Abington Township, Pa.....	24	Huron, S. Dak.....	9
Ambridge, Pa.....	14	Mitchell, S. Dak.....	11
Arnold, Pa.....	7	Rapid City, S. Dak.....	10
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	14	Watertown, S. Dak.....	8
Bellevue, Pa.....	12	Bristol, Tenn.....	0
Berwick, Pa.....	8	Jackson, Tenn.....	19
Bradford, Pa.....	25	Johnson City, Tenn.....	23
Bradford, Pa.....	22	Kingsport, Tenn.....	15
Bristol, Pa.....	7	Big Spring, Tex.....	12
Butler, Pa.....	21	Brownwood, Tex.....	10
Cannonsburg, Pa.....	8	Cleburne, Tex.....	5
Carbondale, Pa.....	11	Corsicana, Tex.....	12
Carlisle, Pa.....	9	Del Rio, Tex.....	8
Carnegie, Pa.....	9	Denison, Tex.....	9
Chambersburg, Pa.....	11	Harlingen, Tex.....	7
Charlert, Pa.....	10	Lubbock, Tex.....	17
Cheltenham Township, Pa.....	35	Marshall, Tex.....	11
Clairton, Pa.....	18	Pampa, Tex.....	6
Coatesville, Pa.....	14	Paris, Tex.....	13
Connellsville, Pa.....	11	San Benito, Tex.....	4
Conshohocken, Pa.....	17	Sherman, Tex.....	13
Corsopolis, Pa.....	9	Sweetwater, Tex.....	9
Dickson City, Pa.....	7	Temple, Tex.....	11
Donora, Pa.....	9	Texarkana, Tex.....	13
Dormont, Pa.....	10	Tyler, Tex.....	13
DuBois, Pa.....	6	Provo, Utah.....	8
Duquesne, Pa.....	18	Barre, Vt.....	11
Ellwood City, Pa.....	10	Rutland, Vt.....	11
Farrell, Pa.....	13	Alexandria, Va.....	35
Franklin, Pa.....	11	Charlottesville, Va.....	23
Greensburg, Pa.....	17	Hopewell, Va.....	14
Hanover, Pa.....	6	Staunton, Va.....	15
Hanover Township, Pa.....	23	Suffolk, Va.....	15
Haverford Township, Pa.....	36	Aberdeen, Wash.....	19
Homestead, Pa.....	29	Bremerton, Wash.....	11
Jeannette, Pa.....	6	Hoquiam, Wash.....	9
Kingston, Pa.....	16	Longview, Wash.....	6
Latrobe, Pa.....	9	Olympia, Wash.....	11
Lewistown, Pa.....	8	Fort Angeles, Wash.....	7
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	7	Vancouver, Wash.....	15
McKees Rocks, Pa.....	13	Walla Walla, Wash.....	17
Meadville, Pa.....	15	Wenatchee, Wash.....	13
Moneesen, Pa.....	17	Yakima, Wash.....	26
Mount Carmel, Pa.....	6	Fairmont, W. Va.....	18
Mount Lebanon Township, Pa.....	16	Morgantown, W. Va.....	9
Munhall, Pa.....	23	Moundsville, W. Va.....	7
New Kensington, Pa.....	18	Ashland, Wis.....	10
North Braddock, Pa.....	15	Beloit, Wis.....	26
Oil City, Pa.....	15	Cudahy, Wis.....	10
Olyphant, Pa.....	6	Janesville, Wis.....	19
Phoenixville, Pa.....	9	Manitowoc, Wis.....	20
Pittston, Pa.....	23	Marinette, Wis.....	9
Plymouth, Pa.....	15	Shorewood Village, Wis.....	14
Pottstown, Pa.....	16	South Milwaukee, Wis.....	9
Pottsville, Pa.....	28	Stevens Point, Wis.....	15
Shamokin, Pa.....	10	Two Rivers, Wis.....	10
Shenandoah, Pa.....	12	Watertown, Wis.....	10
Steelton, Pa.....	8	Waukesha, Wis.....	21
Stowe Township, Pa.....	17	Wausau, Wis.....	31
Sunbury, Pa.....	5	Wauwatosa, Wis.....	18
Swissvale, Pa.....	16	Casper, Wyo.....	18
Tamaqua, Pa.....	5	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	14

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Auburn, Ala.	4	Lynwood, Calif.	12
Carbon Hill, Ala.	4	Madera, Calif.	6
Cullman, Ala.	4	Marysville, Calif.	8
Demopolis, Ala.	3	Maywood, Calif.	8
Fort Payne, Ala.	7	Merced, Calif.	7
Homewood, Ala.	5	Mill Valley, Calif.	8
Jacksonville, Ala.	2	Montebello, Calif.	12
Laurens, Ala.	7	Monterey, Calif.	11
Leeds, Ala.	2	Monterey Park, Calif.	9
Piedmont, Ala.	4	Mountain View, Calif.	3
Russellville, Ala.	3	Napa, Calif.	7
Sheffield, Ala.	4	National City, Calif.	9
Tarrant City, Ala.	6	Needles, Calif.	3
Tusculum, Ala.	4	Oceanside, Calif.	12
Bisbee, Ariz.	6	Orange, Calif.	9
Glendale, Ariz.	3	Oroville, Calif.	7
Globe, Ariz.	6	Oxnard, Calif.	6
Miami, Ariz.	5	Pacific Grove, Calif.	6
Nogales, Ariz.	9	Petaluma, Calif.	9
Prescott, Ariz.	7	Piedmont, Calif.	20
Winslow, Ariz.	7	Pittsburg, Calif.	11
Yuma, Ariz.	6	Porterville, Calif.	6
Batesville, Ark.	4	Redding, Calif.	10
Brinkley, Ark.	3	Redondo Beach, Calif.	14
Crossett, Ark.	2	Redwood City, Calif.	12
Dermott, Ark.	3	Roseville, Calif.	8
Fayetteville, Ark.	4	San Anselmo, Calif.	4
Helena, Ark.	6	San Bruno, Calif.	12
Hope, Ark.	4	San Fernando, Calif.	12
Malvern, Ark.	4	San Gabriel, Calif.	12
Marianna, Ark.	6	San Marino, Calif.	17
Monticello, Ark.	3	San Rafael, Calif.	13
Newport, Ark.	4	Santa Clara, Calif.	8
Rogers, Ark.	4	Santa Maria, Calif.	7
Russellville, Ark.	4	Santa Paula, Calif.	6
Searcy, Ark.	6	Sausalito, Calif.	4
Stamps, Ark.	1	Sierra Madre, Calif.	16
Stuttgart, Ark.	3	Signal Hill, Calif.	8
Wynne, Ark.	3	South San Francisco, Calif.	8
Albany, Calif.	7	Sunnyvale, Calif.	6
Antioch, Calif.	4	Torrance, Calif.	12
Arcadia, Calif.	14	Tracy, Calif.	5
Auburn, Calif.	4	Tulare, Calif.	11
Azusa, Calif.	7	Upland, Calif.	6
Bell, Calif.	8	Visalia, Calif.	9
Calexico, Calif.	7	Watsonville, Calif.	12
Chico, Calif.	9	Woodland, Calif.	7
Chino, Calif.	2	Alamosa, Colo.	4
Chula Vista, Calif.	7	Durango, Colo.	3
Claremont, Calif.	12	Englewood, Colo.	8
Coalinga, Calif.	5	Fort Morgan, Colo.	4
Colton, Calif.	15	La Junta, Colo.	4
Corona, Calif.	6	Lamar, Colo.	4
Coronado, Calif.	14	Longmont, Colo.	7
Culver City, Calif.	15	Loveland, Colo.	3
Daly City, Calif.	11	Monte Vista, Colo.	8
Delano, Calif.	4	Montrose, Colo.	3
Dinuba, Calif.	3	Rocky Ford, Colo.	3
Dunsmuir, Calif.	3	Salida, Colo.	4
El Centro, Calif.	12	Sterling, Colo.	5
El Cerrito, Calif.	5	Danielson, Conn.	12
El Segundo, Calif.	18	Groton Borough, Conn.	6
Escondido, Calif.	3	Putnam, Conn.	20
Exeter, Calif.	4	Southington, Conn.	14
Fillmore, Calif.	3	Dover, Del.	7
Fort Bragg, Calif.	3	Millard, Del.	4
Gilroy, Calif.	5	Newark, Del.	3
Glendora, Calif.	3	New Castle, Del.	3
Hawthorne, Calif.	11	Arcadia, Fla.	3
Hayward, Calif.	6	Avon Park, Fla.	2
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11	Bradenton, Fla.	4
Huntington Beach, Calif.	9	Clearwater, Fla.	13
La Mesa, Calif.	5	Coral Gables, Fla.	35
La Verne, Calif.	4	De Funiak Springs, Fla.	3
Livermore, Calif.	4	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	20
Lompoc, Calif.	3	Fort Pierce, Fla.	8
Los Gatos, Calif.	4		

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Hialeah, Fla.	8	Lake Forest, Ill.	18
Hollywood, Fla.	9	Lansing, Ill.	1
Kissimmee, Fla.	4	Lemont, Ill.	8
Lake City, Fla.	5	Libertyville, Ill.	3
Lake Wales, Fla.	3	Litchfield, Ill.	4
Lake Worth, Fla.	12	Lockport, Ill.	3
Leesburg, Fla.	5	Lombard, Ill.	7
Marianna, Fla.	5	Lynx, Ill.	4
Miami Beach, Fla.	59	Macomb, Ill.	10
New Smyrna, Fla.	8	Madison, Ill.	10
Ocala, Fla.	8	Marseilles, Ill.	8
Palatka, Fla.	6	Mendota, Ill.	7
Palmetto, Fla.	7	Morris, Ill.	5
Perry, Fla.	2	Morrison, Ill.	5
Pompano, Fla.	5	Naperville, Ill.	7
Quincy, Fla.	2	Niles Center, Ill.	18
Sarasota, Fla.	10	Normal, Ill.	7
Wauchoh, Fla.	9	North Chicago, Ill.	6
Winter Haven, Fla.	6	Oglesby, Ill.	3
Winter Park, Fla.	5	Pana, Ill.	4
Americus, Ga.	8	Paris, Ill.	9
Dalton, Ga.	9	Peoria Heights, Ill.	11
Elberton, Ga.	6	Peru, Ill.	6
Quitman, Ga.	5	Pinckneyville, Ill.	2
Blackfoot, Idaho.	4	Pontiac, Ill.	3
Caldwell, Idaho.	4	Princeton, Ill.	3
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	3	Riverdale, Ill.	5
Emmett, Idaho.	3	River Forest, Ill.	18
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	13	River Grove, Ill.	4
Lewiston, Idaho.	9	Riverside, Ill.	11
Moscow, Idaho.	9	Robinson, Ill.	7
Nampa, Idaho.	9	Rochelle, Ill.	5
Preston, Idaho.	3	Savanna, Ill.	5
St. Anthony, Idaho.	2	Silvis, Ill.	3
Sandpoint, Idaho.	3	Staunton, Ill.	3
Twin Falls, Idaho.	11	Steger, Ill.	4
Anna, Ill.	3	Summit, Ill.	6
Arlington Heights, Ill.	6	Taylorville, Ill.	3
Batavia, Ill.	4	Tuscola, Ill.	3
Beardstown, Ill.	4	Venice, Ill.	3
Bellwood, Ill.	5	Villa Park, Ill.	7
Belvidere, Ill.	7	Virden, Ill.	6
Benld, Ill.	2	Watska, Ill.	4
Benton, Ill.	3	West Chicago, Ill.	2
Carbondale, Ill.	5	Western Springs, Ill.	6
Carlinville, Ill.	3	Westmont, Ill.	7
Carmi, Ill.	3	Westville, Ill.	3
Cartersville, Ill.	2	Wheaton, Ill.	8
Clinton, Ill.	5	Wood River, Ill.	5
De Kalb, Ill.	5	Zion, Ill.	5
Des Plaines, Ill.	10	Alexandria, Ind.	5
Dixon, Ill.	7	Angola, Ind.	2
Dolton, Ill.	5	Attica, Ind.	4
Downers Grove, Ill.	8	Auburn, Ind.	3
Duquoin, Ill.	5	Aurora, Ind.	2
Dwight, Ill.	3	Batesville, Ind.	2
East Alton, Ill.	3	Beech Grove, Ind.	9
East Peoria, Ill.	10	Bicknell, Ind.	5
Edwardsville, Ill.	5	Bluffton, Ind.	6
Flora, Ill.	5	Boonville, Ind.	2
Galva, Ill.	3	Brasil, Ind.	5
Geneva, Ill.	7	Clinton, Ind.	5
Gillespie, Ill.	4	Columbia City, Ind.	7
Glencoe, Ill.	11	Crown Point, Ind.	2
Olen Ellyn, Ill.	29	Dunkirk, Ind.	2
Herrin, Ill.	4	Gas City, Ind.	2
Highland, Ill.	3	Greencastle, Ind.	4
Highwood, Ill.	7	Greensburg, Ind.	3
Hillsboro, Ill.	4	Hartford City, Ind.	3
Hinsdale, Ill.	10	Jacksonville, Ind.	2
Homewood, Ill.	4	Kendallville, Ind.	5
Hoopeston, Ill.	4	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	5
Johnston City, Ill.	4	Lebanon, Ind.	4
Kendallworth, Ill.	9	Linton, Ind.	4
La Grange Park, Ill.	16	Madison, Ind.	4

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Martinsville, Ind.	4	Fulton, Ky.	4
Mitchell, Ind.	3	Georgetown, Ky.	7
Mount Vernon, Ind.	3	Glasgow, Ky.	6
Noblesville, Ind.	3	Harrodsburg, Ky.	4
North Vernon, Ind.	4	Jenkins, Ky.	9
Oakland City, Ind.	1	Lebanon, Ky.	4
Petersburg, Ind.	2	Ludlow, Ky.	5
Salem, Ind.	3	Mount Sterling, Ky.	6
Sullivan, Ind.	4	Pikeville, Ky.	4
Valparaiso, Ind.	10	Winchester, Ky.	7
Wabash, Ind.	8	Boomer City, La.	3
West Lafayette, Ind.	4	Franklin, La.	4
West Terre Haute, Ind.	3	Haynesville, La.	2
Winchester, Ind.	3	Houma, La.	5
Albia, Iowa.	3	Lake Providence, La.	3
Algona, Iowa.	4	Merryville, La.	1
Anamosa, Iowa.	2	Minden, La.	4
Atlantic, Iowa.	3	Natchitoches, La.	3
Belle Plaine, Iowa.	3	New Iberia, La.	7
Bettendorf, Iowa.	1	Oakdale, La.	2
Carroll, Iowa.	4	Pineville, La.	2
Cedar Falls, Iowa.	5	Plaquemine, La.	5
Centerville, Iowa.	6	Rayne, La.	3
Charles City, Iowa.	5	Slidell, La.	3
Cherokee, Iowa.	3	Tallulah, La.	4
Clarinda, Iowa.	4	West Monroe, La.	6
Clarion, Iowa.	4	Bath, Maine.	6
Creston, Iowa.	7	Belfast, Maine.	18
Decorah, Iowa.	4	Calais, Maine.	6
Eagle Grove, Iowa.	3	Fort Fairfield, Maine.	6
Eldora, Iowa.	2	Gardiner, Maine.	7
Emmettsburg, Iowa.	2	Hallowell, Maine.	14
Fairfield, Iowa.	4	Old Town, Maine.	17
Grinnell, Iowa.	4	Presque Isle, Maine.	3
Hampton, Iowa.	2	Rockland, Maine.	38
Iowa Falls, Iowa.	4	Saco, Maine.	6
Jefferson, Iowa.	2	Cambridge, Md.	7
Knoxville, Iowa.	2	Frostburg, Md.	4
Maquoketa, Iowa.	3	Takoma Park, Md.	7
Marion, Iowa.	4	Westernport, Md.	1
Missouri Valley, Iowa.	3	Abington, Mass.	6
Mount Pleasant, Iowa.	4	Amherst, Mass.	4
Nevada, Iowa.	4	Andover, Mass.	11
Oelwein, Iowa.	4	Auburn, Mass.	10
Onawa, Iowa.	2	Ayer, Mass.	3
Sheldon, Iowa.	3	Barnstable, Mass.	21
Shenandoah, Iowa.	3	Bridgewater, Mass.	9
Spencer, Iowa.	4	Canton, Mass.	5
Tama, Iowa.	4	Cohasset, Mass.	7
Washington, Iowa.	2	Dartmouth, Mass.	35
Waverly, Iowa.	2	Dracut, Mass.	14
Webster City, Iowa.	4	Franklin, Mass.	6
Abilene, Kans.	3	Great Barrington, Mass.	7
Augusta, Kans.	6	Hingham, Mass.	11
Baxter Springs, Kans.	4	Ipswich, Mass.	10
Caney, Kans.	4	Lexington, Mass.	16
Frederia, Kans.	3	Longmeadow, Mass.	5
Garden City, Kans.	5	Ludlow, Mass.	9
Garnett, Kans.	3	Marblehead, Mass.	24
Hays, Kans.	4	Maynard, Mass.	15
Herington, Kans.	2	Middleborough, Mass.	9
Hiawatha, Kans.	3	Montague, Mass.	4
Hoisington, Kans.	3	Nantucket, Mass.	6
Humboldt, Kans.	3	North Andover, Mass.	5
Iola, Kans.	6	Northbridge, Mass.	14
Junction City, Kans.	6	Orange, Mass.	5
Liberal, Kans.	4	Palmer, Mass.	12
McPherson, Kans.	7	Randolph, Mass.	4
Neodesha, Kans.	3	Reading, Mass.	18
Ottawa, Kans.	7	Rockport, Mass.	5
Wellington, Kans.	5	Somerset, Mass.	3
Winfield, Kans.	8	South Hadley, Mass.	5
Corbin, Ky.	8	Uxbridge, Mass.	6
Cumberland, Ky.	3	Walpole, Mass.	9
Danville, Ky.	6	Ware, Mass.	4
Dayton, Ky.	5	Winchendon, Mass.	9

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Albion, Mich.	5	Crosby, Minn.	3
Alegan, Mich.	3	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	4
Alma, Mich.	3	East Grand Forks, Minn.	6
Belding, Mich.	1	Edina, Minn.	3
Berkley, Mich.	6	Eveleth, Minn.	20
Bessemer, Mich.	5	Fairmont, Minn.	5
Big Rapids, Mich.	6	Fergus Falls, Minn.	4
Birmingham, Mich.	17	Gilbert, Minn.	3
Buchanan, Mich.	2	Hastings, Minn.	4
Cadillac, Mich.	6	Hopkins, Minn.	5
Caro, Mich.	6	Hutchinson, Minn.	2
Centerline, Mich.	6	International Falls, Minn.	5
Charlotte, Mich.	2	Lake City, Minn.	3
Cheboygan, Mich.	3	Litchfield, Minn.	3
Clawson, Mich.	3	Little Falls, Minn.	3
Coldwater, Mich.	3	Luverne, Minn.	3
Crystal Falls, Mich.	3	Marshall, Minn.	4
Dowagiac, Mich.	4	Montevideo, Minn.	5
East Detroit, Mich.	7	Moorhead, Minn.	7
East Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	Nashwauk, Minn.	5
East Lansing, Mich.	5	New Ulm, Minn.	6
Eaton Rapids, Mich.	7	Northfield, Minn.	3
Gladstone, Mich.	4	North Mankato, Minn.	3
Grand Haven, Mich.	5	North St. Paul, Minn.	1
Grand Ledge, Mich.	3	Owatonna, Minn.	9
Greenville, Mich.	4	Pipestone, Minn.	3
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	13	Proctor Knott, Minn.	2
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.	20	Red Wing, Minn.	11
Hancock, Mich.	7	Redwood Falls, Minn.	2
Hastings, Mich.	2	Robbinsdale, Minn.	5
Houghton, Mich.	3	St. James, Minn.	3
Howell, Mich.	3	St. Louis Park, Minn.	4
Ionia, Mich.	2	St. Peter, Minn.	3
Iron River, Mich.	4	Sauk Center, Minn.	3
Ishpeming, Mich.	6	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	1
Kingsford, Mich.	3	Sleepy Eye, Minn.	2
Lapeer, Mich.	2	Staples, Minn.	3
Laurium, Mich.	3	Stillwater, Minn.	5
Ludington, Mich.	6	Thief River Falls, Minn.	4
Manistee, Mich.	5	Tracy, Minn.	2
Manistiquie, Mich.	4	Two Harbors, Minn.	5
Marine City, Mich.	3	Wadena, Minn.	3
Marshall, Mich.	4	Waseca, Minn.	3
Melvindale, Mich.	6	West St. Paul, Minn.	3
Midland, Mich.	5	White Bear Lake, Minn.	5
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	4	Willmar, Minn.	4
Munising, Mich.	3	Worthington, Minn.	2
Negaunee, Mich.	9	Lexington, Miss.	2
Northville, Mich.	5	New Albany, Miss.	6
Norway, Mich.	3	Pascagoula, Miss.	3
Otsego, Mich.	3	Picayune, Miss.	2
Petoskey, Mich.	5	Aurora, Mo.	3
Pleasant Ridge, Mich.	6	Boonville, Mo.	5
Plymouth, Mich.	6	Cameron, Mo.	3
Rochester, Mich.	2	Carrollton, Mo.	2
Rogers City, Mich.	1	Carthage, Mo.	6
Roseville, Mich.	6	Clayton, Mo.	20
St. Clair, Mich.	3	Clinton, Mo.	4
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	9	DeSoto, Mo.	3
St. Joseph, Mich.	8	Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5
South Haven, Mich.	4	Higginsville, Mo.	3
Sturgis, Mich.	9	Marcelline, Mo.	4
Three Rivers, Mich.	11	Marshall, Mo.	5
Trenton, Mich.	8	Maryville, Mo.	5
Wakefield, Mich.	8	Monett, Mo.	6
Wayne, Mich.	2	Richmond Heights, Mo.	10
Zeeland, Mich.	2	Trenton, Mo.	3
Alexandria, Minn.	5	Washington, Mo.	5
Anoka, Minn.	3	West Plains, Mo.	4
Bayport, Minn.	2	Bozeman, Mont.	6
Benidji, Minn.	6	Hayre, Mont.	7
Blue Earth, Minn.	2	Kallispell, Mont.	5
Chisholm, Minn.	15	Laurel, Mont.	3
Columbia Heights, Minn.	2	Lewistown, Mont.	5
Crookston, Minn.	6	Livingston, Mont.	7

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Whitefish, Mont.	3	Paulsboro, N. J.	5
Alliance, Nebr.	7	Penns Grove, N. J.	6
Auburn, Nebr.	4	Pitman, N. J.	6
Aurora, Nebr.	2	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	6
Blair, Nebr.	3	Princeton, N. J.	14
Chadron, Nebr.	3	Prospect Park, N. J.	3
Crete, Nebr.	3	Ramsey, N. J.	3
Fairbury, Nebr.	4	Raritan, N. J.	3
Falls City, Nebr.	6	Roselle Park, N. J.	10
Kearney, Nebr.	7	Salem, N. J.	6
Lexington, Nebr.	3	Sayreville, N. J.	10
McCook, Nebr.	4	Secaucus, N. J.	15
Nebraska City, Nebr.	4	Somerville, N. J.	12
Schuyler, Nebr.	4	South Plainfield, N. J.	6
Scottsbluff, Nebr.	3	Tenafly, N. J.	14
Seward, Nebr.	3	Verona, N. J.	12
South Bloux City, Nebr.	3	Vineland, N. J.	11
Wahoo, Nebr.	2	Washington, N. J.	4
Wymore, Nebr.	2	Westwood, N. J.	9
York, Nebr.	5	Wildwood, N. J.	22
Boulder City, Nev.	8	Woodbury, N. J.	14
Ely, Nev.	5	Wood Ridge, N. J.	8
Las Vegas, Nev.	13	Alamogordo, N. Mex.	2
Sparks, Nev.	6	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	5
Derry Town, N. H.	4	Clayton, N. Mex.	2
Exeter, N. H.	8	Clovis, N. Mex.	7
Franklin, N. H.	5	Gallup, N. Mex.	3
Littleton, N. H.	5	Portales, N. Mex.	4
Newport, N. H.	6	Albion, N. Y.	11
Somersworth, N. H.	6	Amityville, N. Y.	11
Audubon, N. J.	14	Babylon, N. Y.	11
Belmar, N. J.	12	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	3
Bernardsville, N. J.	6	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	5
Bogota, N. J.	10	Bath, N. Y.	5
Bonnton, N. J.	7	Bronxville, N. Y.	20
Bound Brook, N. J.	8	Canajoharie, N. Y.	2
Bradley Beach, N. J.	12	Canandalgna, N. Y.	10
Butler, N. J.	5	Canastota, N. Y.	4
Caldwell, N. J.	10	Canisteo, N. Y.	3
Cape May, N. J.	9	Canton, N. Y.	4
Carlstadt, N. J.	10	Carthage, N. Y.	4
Clementon, N. J.	2	Catskill, N. Y.	6
Dunellen, N. J.	5	Cobleskill, N. Y.	3
East Paterson, N. J.	25	Cooperstown, N. Y.	2
Edgewater, N. J.	24	Dansville, N. Y.	5
Fairlawn, N. J.	9	Depew, N. Y.	6
Fairview, N. J.	11	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	10
Flemington, N. J.	2	Dolgeville, N. Y.	4
Fort Lee, N. J.	24	East Rochester, N. Y.	4
Freehold, N. J.	4	East Rockaway, N. Y.	15
Garwood, N. J.	9	Ellenville, N. Y.	7
Glassboro, N. J.	4	Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5
Glen Ridge, N. J.	21	Elmsford, N. Y.	3
Glen Rock, N. J.	9	Falconer, N. Y.	3
Guttenberg, N. J.	11	Farmingdale, N. Y.	8
Hackensack, N. J.	3	Fort Edward, N. Y.	3
Haddonfield, N. J.	17	Fort Plain, N. Y.	5
Haddon Heights, N. J.	10	Frankfort, N. Y.	3
Hammononton, N. J.	5	Fredonia, N. Y.	5
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	12	Garden City, N. Y.	28
Highland Park, N. J.	11	Goshen, N. Y.	5
Keyport, N. J.	6	Gowanda, N. Y.	6
Leonia, N. J.	13	Granville, N. Y.	4
Madison, N. J.	10	Green Island, N. Y.	5
Manville, N. J.	3	Greensport, N. Y.	6
Maywood, N. J.	12	Hamburg, N. Y.	5
Merchantville, N. J.	8	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	13
Metuchen, N. J.	8	Haverstraw, N. Y.	9
Middlesex, N. J.	14	Highland Falls, N. Y.	4
New Milford, N. J.	7	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	5
Newton, N. J.	11	Ilion, N. Y.	10
Northfield, N. J.	3	Irrington, N. Y.	9
North Plainfield, N. J.	10	Lake Placid, N. Y.	6
Ocean City, N. J.	21	Lancaster, N. Y.	5
Paramus, N. J.	4	Larchmont, N. Y.	17

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Lawrence, N. Y.	26	Bellefontaine, Ohio	4
Liberty, N. Y.	7	Bellevue, Ohio	5
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	6	Bridgeport, Ohio	3
Lowville, N. Y.	3	Bryan, Ohio	3
Lyons, N. Y.	9	Carey, Ohio	3
Malone, N. Y.	8	Chagrin Falls, Ohio	4
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7	Chevolet, Ohio	8
Medina, N. Y.	7	Circleville, Ohio	5
Mohawk, N. Y.	3	Clyde, Ohio	4
Monticello, N. Y.	6	Connesset, Ohio	5
Newark, N. Y.	17	Crestline, Ohio	5
New York Mills, N. Y.	1	Crooksville, Ohio	11
North Pelham, N. Y.	13	Defiance, Ohio	4
Northport, N. Y.	4	Delaware, Ohio	5
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	10	Delphos, Ohio	4
Norwich, N. Y.	8	Dennison, Ohio	5
Nyack, N. Y.	12	Dover, Ohio	11
Owego, N. Y.	4	East Palestine, Ohio	2
Palmyra, N. Y.	6	Eaton, Ohio	2
Patchogue, N. Y.	22	Kimwood Place, Ohio	5
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	18	Fairport Harbor, Ohio	5
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5	Franklin, Ohio	5
Perry, N. Y.	5	Galion, Ohio	6
Pleasantville, N. Y.	11	Geneva, Ohio	4
Potsdam, N. Y.	4	Girard, Ohio	6
Rye, N. Y.	31	Glouster, Ohio	1
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	3	Grandview Heights, Ohio	7
Salamanca, N. Y.	14	Greenville, Ohio	6
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5	Hillsboro, Ohio	5
Saugerties, N. Y.	5	Hubbard, Ohio	3
Scarsdale, N. Y.	22	Jackson, Ohio	3
Scotts, N. Y.	5	Kent, Ohio	9
See Cliff, N. Y.	5	Kenton, Ohio	6
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	5	Lebanon, Ohio	3
Silver Creek, N. Y.	5	Lisbon, Ohio	2
Solvay, N. Y.	14	Lockland, Ohio	8
Southampton, N. Y.	9	Logan, Ohio	3
Spring Valley, N. Y.	5	Lowellville, Ohio	3
Springville, N. Y.	4	Maple Heights, Ohio	7
Suffern, N. Y.	11	Maumee, Ohio	4
Tarrytown, N. Y.	17	Miamisburg, Ohio	4
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	16	Middleport, Ohio	3
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	4	Minerva, Ohio	3
Walden, N. Y.	5	Mingo Junction, Ohio	5
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	3	Montpelier, Ohio	2
Warsaw, N. Y.	5	Mount Vernon, Ohio	8
Waterford, N. Y.	5	New Boston, Ohio	11
Waterloo, N. Y.	3	Newton Falls, Ohio	2
Waverly, N. Y.	4	North Canton, Ohio	4
Wellsville, N. Y.	5	North College Hill, Ohio	5
Westfield, N. Y.	3	Oakwood, Ohio	15
West Haverstraw, N. Y.	3	Oberlin, Ohio	4
Whitehall, N. Y.	3	Orrville, Ohio	2
Yorkville, N. Y.	10	Oxford, Ohio	8
Asheboro, N. C.	4	Port Clinton, Ohio	3
Canton, N. C.	7	Ravenna, Ohio	4
Forest City, N. C.	4	Reading, Ohio	8
Hendersonville, N. C.	5	Rocky River, Ohio	7
Hickory, N. C.	13	St. Bernard, Ohio	12
Lenoir, N. C.	9	St. Marys, Ohio	3
Lexington, N. C.	8	Sebring, Ohio	3
Lumberton, N. C.	6	Shadyide, Ohio	2
Mount Airy, N. C.	5	Shelby, Ohio	6
Mount Olive, N. C.	2	Sidney, Ohio	5
Reidsville, N. C.	13	South Euclid, Ohio	4
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	7	Tippecanoe City, Ohio	3
Sanford, N. C.	4	Toronto, Ohio	4
Southern Pines, N. C.	3	Troy, Ohio	7
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3	Uhrichsville, Ohio	5
Jamestown, N. Dak.	7	Upper Arlington, Ohio	3
Mandan, N. Dak.	4	Urbana, Ohio	6
Williston, N. Dak.	3	Van Wert, Ohio	4
Amherst, Ohio	5	Wadsworth, Ohio	5
Athens, Ohio	7	Washington Court House, Ohio	5
Barnesville, Ohio	3	Wellston, Ohio	4
Bedford, Ohio	4	Westerville, Ohio	3

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Willoughby, Ohio.....	6	Derry, Pa.....	3
Wilmington, Ohio.....	4	Downingtown, Pa.....	3
Wyoming, Ohio.....	12	Doylestown, Pa.....	3
Alva, Okla.....	11	Dupont, Pa.....	4
Blackwell, Okla.....	4	East Conemaugh, Pa.....	4
Bristow, Okla.....	4	East McKeesport, Pa.....	3
Chandler, Okla.....	3	East Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10
Claremore, Okla.....	5	East Stroudsburg, Pa.....	4
Cleveland, Okla.....	2	Ebensburg, Pa.....	2
Clinton, Okla.....	5	Edgewood, Pa.....	10
Commerce, Okla.....	2	Elizabethtown, Pa.....	1
Cordell, Okla.....	3	Etnaus, Pa.....	15
Cushing, Okla.....	7	Emporium, Pa.....	2
Drumright, Okla.....	2	Ephrata, Pa.....	2
Duncan, Okla.....	8	Ferdale, Pa.....	3
Durant, Okla.....	4	Ford City, Pa.....	3
Edmond, Okla.....	4	Forest City, Pa.....	10
Elk City, Okla.....	3	Fountain Hill, Pa.....	4
El Reno, Okla.....	9	Freedom, Pa.....	3
Frederick, Okla.....	5	Freeland, Pa.....	3
Guthrie, Okla.....	6	Freeport, Pa.....	2
Henryetta, Okla.....	5	Gallatin, Pa.....	2
Holdenville, Okla.....	5	Gettysburg, Pa.....	2
Hollis, Okla.....	2	Gilberton, Pa.....	22
Hominy, Okla.....	3	Glenolden, Pa.....	5
Kingfisher, Okla.....	5	Greenville, Pa.....	5
Mangum, Okla.....	4	Grove City, Pa.....	3
Marlow, Okla.....	3	Hamburg, Pa.....	4
Miami, Okla.....	7	Hathor, Pa.....	6
Norman, Okla.....	9	Hellertown, Pa.....	3
Pawhuska, Okla.....	9	Hellertown, Pa.....	3
Pawnee, Okla.....	3	Honesdale, Pa.....	5
Poteau, Okla.....	2	Huntingdon, Pa.....	3
Sand Springs, Okla.....	4	Indiana, Pa.....	7
Stillwater, Okla.....	7	Ingram, Pa.....	2
Sulphur, Okla.....	5	Irwin, Pa.....	6
Tonkawa, Okla.....	6	Jenkintown, Pa.....	17
Wilson, Okla.....	2	Jersey Shore, Pa.....	3
Albany, Oreg.....	5	Kane, Pa.....	10
Ashland, Oreg.....	5	Kittanning, Pa.....	3
Baker, Oreg.....	6	Kutztown, Pa.....	2
Bend, Oreg.....	5	Lansdale, Pa.....	3
Burns, Oreg.....	5	Lansdowne, Pa.....	11
Corvallis, Oreg.....	5	Lansford, Pa.....	3
Grants Pass, Oreg.....	5	Leechburg, Pa.....	3
Hood River, Oreg.....	4	Littitz, Pa.....	9
La Grande, Oreg.....	7	Lock Haven, Pa.....	9
Pendleton, Oreg.....	5	McAdoo, Pa.....	4
Roseburg, Oreg.....	3	McDonald, Pa.....	2
The Dalles, Oreg.....	7	Marcus Hook, Pa.....	5
Ambler, Pa.....	3	Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	4
Apollo, Pa.....	4	Midland, Pa.....	6
Ashley, Pa.....	4	Millvale, Pa.....	5
Avalon, Pa.....	12	Milton, Pa.....	1
Barnesboro, Pa.....	3	Monaca, Pa.....	3
Beaver, Pa.....	7	Monongahela City, Pa.....	4
Bedford, Pa.....	2	Morrisville, Pa.....	4
Bellefonte, Pa.....	3	Mount Joy, Pa.....	1
Blairsville, Pa.....	3	Mount Penn, Pa.....	4
Boyetown, Pa.....	4	Mount Pleasant, Pa.....	3
Brackenridge, Pa.....	2	Nanty Glo, Pa.....	2
Brentwood, Pa.....	6	Nazareth, Pa.....	4
Brockway, Pa.....	1	New Cumberland, Pa.....	1
Brookville, Pa.....	2	Northampton, Pa.....	3
Brownsville, Pa.....	2	North Belvernon, Pa.....	1
Camp Hill, Pa.....	7	North East, Pa.....	3
Catawug, Pa.....	2	Norwood, Pa.....	8
Clearfield, Pa.....	3	Oakmont, Pa.....	6
Clifton Heights, Pa.....	5	Palmerston, Pa.....	7
Clymer, Pa.....	2	Patton, Pa.....	1
Coaldale, Pa.....	3	Pen Arky, Pa.....	3
Coplay, Pa.....	1	Penbrook, Pa.....	6
Corry, Pa.....	6	Portage, Pa.....	1
Dale, Pa.....	3	Punxsutawney, Pa.....	7
Dallastown, Pa.....	2	Quakertown, Pa.....	4
Danville, Pa.....	3	Rankin, Pa.....	12

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Reynoldsville, Pa.	2	Bryan, Tex.	9
Ridgway, Pa.	2	Burkburnett, Tex.	3
Roaring Spring, Pa.	1	Cisco, Tex.	7
Rochester, Pa.	8	Coleman, Tex.	3
St. Clair, Pa.	6	Commerce, Tex.	3
St. Marys, Pa.	4	Denton, Tex.	12
Sayre, Pa.	3	Eastland, Tex.	5
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	4	Hillsboro, Tex.	5
Scottdale, Pa.	3	Jacksonville, Tex.	5
Sewickley, Pa.	7	Jasper, Tex.	2
Sharpsburg, Pa.	9	Kerrville, Tex.	4
Sharpville, Pa.	5	Longview, Tex.	7
Shillington, Pa.	3	McAllen, Tex.	5
Shippensburg, Pa.	3	McKinney, Tex.	13
Slatington, Pa.	6	Mexia, Tex.	4
Somerset, Pa.	3	Mineral Wells, Tex.	2
South Connellsville, Pa.	1	Mineral Wells, Tex.	7
South Fork, Pa.	1	Olney, Tex.	7
South Greensburg, Pa.	2	Orange, Tex.	15
Southwest Greensburg, Pa.	1	Paducah, Tex.	1
Spring City, Pa.	1	Perryton, Tex.	4
State College, Pa.	2	Pharr, Tex.	2
Stroudsburg, Pa.	2	Ranger, Tex.	5
Summit Hill, Pa.	1	Smithville, Tex.	2
Swarthmore, Pa.	1	Stamford, Tex.	4
Swyersville, Pa.	14	University Park, Tex.	11
Tarentum, Pa.	7	Uvalde, Tex.	1
Throop, Pa.	7	Weatherford, Tex.	6
Titusville, Pa.	7	Westaco, Tex.	3
Trafford, Pa.	3	American Fork, Utah.	4
Tyrone, Pa.	4	Bingham Canyon, Utah.	4
Upland, Pa.	3	Cedar City, Utah.	3
Verona, Pa.	4	Eureka, Utah.	3
Waynesburg, Pa.	4	Logan, Utah.	8
Weatherly, Pa.	8	Murray, Utah.	3
West Conshohocken, Pa.	3	Nephi, Utah.	3
Westmont, Pa.	5	Park City, Utah.	2
West Newton, Pa.	2	Payson, Utah.	3
West Pittston, Pa.	9	Spanish Fork, Utah.	4
West Reading, Pa.	9	Springville, Utah.	3
Westview, Pa.	5	Bennington Village, Vt.	10
West York, Pa.	3	Brattleboro, Vt.	8
Windber, Pa.	5	Montpelier, Vt.	11
Wyomissing, Pa.	7	St. Albans, Vt.	3
Youngwood, Pa.	3	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	10
Barrington, R. I.	3	Springfield, Vt.	6
Burrillville, R. I.	2	Windsor, Vt.	4
East Greenwich, R. I.	3	Winooski, Vt.	3
Warren, R. I.	6	Covington, Va.	5
Clinton, S. C.	7	Farmville, Va.	5
Darlington, S. C.	7	Franklin, Va.	4
Hartsville, S. C.	6	Galax, Va.	4
Lancaster, S. C.	7	Hampton, Va.	9
Marion, S. C.	4	Harrisonburg, Va.	10
Newberry, S. C.	9	Lexington, Va.	6
Union, S. C.	13	Norton, Va.	2
Brookings, S. Dak.	5	Radford, Va.	4
Hot Springs, S. Dak.	3	Salem, Va.	7
Lead, S. Dak.	3	South Norfolk, Va.	6
Mohrbridge, S. Dak.	3	Vinton, Va.	6
Pierre, S. Dak.	5	Waynesboro, Va.	5
Yankton, S. Dak.	4	Williamsburg, Va.	4
Alcoa, Tenn.	3	Anacortes, Wash.	3
Cleveland, Tenn.	8	Camas, Wash.	4
Dyersburg, Tenn.	8	Centralia, Wash.	8
Elizabethton, Tenn.	3	Chehalis, Wash.	5
Greeneville, Tenn.	7	Clarkston, Wash.	3
Norris, Tenn.	16	Cle Elum, Wash.	4
Tullahoma, Tenn.	3	Colfax, Wash.	3
Union City, Tenn.	5	Ellensburg, Wash.	5
Alpine, Tex.	4	Kelso, Wash.	5
Arlington, Tex.	6	Pasco, Wash.	3
Borger, Tex.	20	Port Townsend, Wash.	3
Breckenridge, Tex.	4	Puyallup, Wash.	6

TABLE 52.—Number of police department employees, 1937; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Raymond, Wash.	3	Kaukauna, Wis.	6
Renton, Wash.	5	Ladysmith, Wis.	2
Benwood, W. Va.	7	Little Chute, Wis.	2
Buckhannon, W. Va.	5	Marshfield, Wis.	9
Chester, W. Va.	1	Menasha, Wis.	14
Elkins, W. Va.	5	Menomonie, Wis.	6
Grafton, W. Va.	7	Merrill, Wis.	7
Hinton, W. Va.	5	Monroe, Wis.	7
Holidays Cove, W. Va.	5	Neenah, Wis.	13
Keyser, W. Va.	8	New London, Wis.	4
Logan, W. Va.	5	Park Falls, Wis.	4
Mannington, W. Va.	2	Portage, Wis.	4
McMechen, W. Va.	2	Port Washington, Wis.	4
Princeton, W. Va.	7	Reedsburg, Wis.	2
St. Albans, W. Va.	3	Rhineland, Wis.	5
Salem, W. Va.	2	Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	2
Sistersville, W. Va.	1	Sparta, Wis.	6
South Charleston, W. Va.	4	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	2
Welch, W. Va.	9	Tomah, Wis.	3
Wellsburg, W. Va.	3	Tomahawk, Wis.	3
Weston, W. Va.	5	Waupaca, Wis.	3
Williamson, W. Va.	11	Waupun, Wis.	3
Antigo, Wis.	7	West Bend, Wis.	7
Beaver Dam, Wis.	11	West Milwaukee, Wis.	11
Burlington, Wis.	5	Whitefish Bay, Wis.	13
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	9	Whitewater, Wis.	5
Columbus, Wis.	6	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11
Delavan, Wis.	4	Laramie, Wyo.	7
Edgerton, Wis.	2	Rock Springs, Wyo.	8
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	4	Sheridan, Wyo.	7
Jefferson, Wis.	2		

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 6 months of 1938 the FBI examined 288,264 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding portion of prior years, which were as follows: 1937, 251,575; 1936, 219,868. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the FBI. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

More than 30 percent of the arrest records examined during the first half of 1938 represented persons taken into custody for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Arrests for major violations are reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide.....	3, 313
Robbery.....	8, 121
Assault.....	15, 240
Burglary.....	19, 753
Larceny (except auto theft).....	33, 381
Auto theft.....	6, 841
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10, 148
Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	2, 116
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4, 327
Rape.....	3, 167
Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 262
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	3, 209
Driving while intoxicated.....	10, 544
Gambling.....	3, 603
Arson.....	526
Total.....	126, 651

Sex.—Of the 288,264 arrest records examined, 269,141 (93.4 percent) represented men and 19,123 (6.6 percent) represented women. For all types of crime except commercialized vice the number of men

arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 100 men arrested with those for an average group of 100 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and the use of narcotic drugs. Also, the same type of comparison indicates a somewhat larger ratio of arrests of women for larceny; but for other types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 39 of each 1,000 men arrested were charged with that type of violation. Data for individual types of crimes may be found in the following table.

Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1-June 30, 1938

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	3,313	3,004	309	1.1	1.1	1.6
Robbery.....	8,121	7,803	318	2.8	2.9	1.7
Assault.....	15,240	14,046	1,194	5.3	5.2	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	19,753	19,445	308	6.9	7.2	1.6
Larceny—steal.....	33,381	31,003	2,378	11.6	11.5	12.4
Auto theft.....	4,941	4,759	182	2.4	2.5	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10,148	9,733	415	3.5	3.6	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,116	1,976	140	.7	.7	.7
Arson.....	426	488	38	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,327	4,079	248	1.5	1.5	1.3
Rape.....	3,167	3,167	—	1.1	1.2	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,219	800	2,419	1.1	.3	12.6
Other sex offenses.....	3,792	3,301	491	1.3	1.2	2.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,262	1,623	639	.8	.6	3.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	3,209	3,193	106	1.1	1.2	.6
Offenses against family and children.....	3,531	3,473	58	1.2	1.3	.4
Liquor laws.....	4,285	3,657	628	1.5	1.4	3.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	10,644	10,405	239	3.7	3.9	1.2
Road and driving laws.....	1,982	1,957	25	.7	.7	.1
Parking violations.....	7	—	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,655	3,599	56	1.3	1.3	.3
Disorderly conduct.....	12,661	11,273	1,418	4.4	4.2	7.4
Drunkenness.....	40,977	38,834	2,143	14.2	14.4	11.2
Vagrancy.....	28,061	26,478	1,583	9.7	9.9	8.3
Gambling.....	2,403	3,397	206	1.3	1.3	1.1
Suspicion.....	34,780	32,349	2,411	12.1	12.0	12.6
Not stated.....	4,119	3,841	278	1.4	1.4	1.5
All other offenses.....	20,514	19,541	973	7.1	7.3	5.1
Total.....	288,264	260,141	10,123	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Age.—From 1932 to the middle of 1935 age 19 was the group in which the largest number of arrests occurred. Since the middle of 1935 there have been more arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 than for any other groups. During the first 6 months of 1938 there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first half of 1938 are as follows:

Age:	Number of arrests
21.....	12,863
22.....	12,838
23.....	12,792
19.....	12,619

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Arrests by age groups Jan. 1-June 30, 1938

Offense charged	Not known	Under 15	Age										50 and over	Total all ages				
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Criminal homicide	4	11	25	54	80	103	109	135	122	133	137	157	657	500	435	312	175	290
Robbery	3	19	267	353	532	635	558	554	544	544	526	526	1,658	947	550	312	127	320
Assault	20	19	147	254	367	478	455	581	628	670	628	628	3,049	2,560	2,026	1,315	860	1,311
Burglary—breaking or entering	21	515	1,313	1,744	1,754	1,547	1,208	1,068	981	893	783	783	2,980	1,755	1,196	685	301	431
Larceny—thief.	44	557	1,340	1,935	2,346	2,062	1,712	1,905	1,651	1,486	1,321	1,060	5,000	3,739	3,046	1,980	1,063	1,983
Auto theft	5	94	586	681	820	715	499	475	366	318	243	186	868	400	253	124	58	46
Embezzlement and fraud	10	4	25	70	132	154	183	427	454	413	413	413	1,868	1,591	1,501	1,121	777	941
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2	5	42	73	78	95	93	102	75	95	90	80	320	287	245	177	144	201
Arson	2	5	2	13	18	15	14	17	16	20	16	16	74	66	74	46	36	76
Forgery and counterfeiting	3	23	53	104	156	174	157	181	187	186	172	151	754	681	574	407	247	265
Rape	1	9	50	103	180	206	217	168	187	194	120	120	561	323	273	181	124	261
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1	4	5	17	62	82	73	117	222	263	232	232	880	507	378	184	100	92
Other sex offenses	7	8	9	51	100	122	118	112	165	154	153	153	659	517	457	319	210	452
Narcotic drug laws	2	7	29	39	58	50	67	120	94	94	127	127	456	354	324	252	147	251
Drugs	2	7	29	39	58	50	67	120	94	94	127	127	456	354	324	252	147	251
Offenses against family and children	3	5	1	15	20	43	48	46	121	131	148	148	688	741	640	407	251	245
Liquor laws	3	5	1	33	61	98	103	136	151	151	151	151	775	690	613	449	309	527
Driving while intoxicated	9	1	6	33	77	128	170	205	324	351	363	363	1,940	1,811	1,751	1,311	909	1,105
Road and driving laws	6	1	9	26	50	123	110	139	123	114	116	116	432	259	203	106	54	83
Parking violations	6	1	9	26	50	123	110	139	123	114	116	116	432	259	203	106	54	83
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2	4	34	68	163	197	175	253	235	236	194	194	724	480	397	209	114	105
Disorderly conduct	17	28	145	166	157	500	474	584	595	605	584	584	2,811	1,881	1,493	1,013	633	1,055
Drunkness	17	28	145	166	157	500	474	584	595	605	584	584	2,811	1,881	1,493	1,013	633	1,055
Vagrancy	23	55	48	263	133	314	970	1,408	1,407	1,336	1,233	1,233	4,970	3,716	3,046	2,083	1,365	2,083
Gambling	4	2	8	31	45	61	58	68	94	120	120	120	620	639	598	454	283	3,603
Suspicion	30	280	593	1,226	1,702	1,807	1,579	1,805	1,825	1,842	1,825	1,825	6,091	4,497	4,458	2,244	1,419	3,752
Not stated	6	42	41	79	130	156	143	136	165	168	157	157	715	557	531	371	226	310
All other offenses	13	340	572	796	1,066	1,087	970	1,079	1,079	1,011	962	938	3,454	2,239	1,740	1,502	1,179	1,308
Total	288	2,033	5,741	9,000	12,194	12,610	10,968	12,563	12,838	12,792	11,723	11,723	49,692	38,263	32,699	23,028	15,979	27,274
																		288,264

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Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	18.9	11.9	28.8	43.2	31.2	62.5
21-29	34.7	36.3	46.9	34.1	33.4	33.2
30-39	24.7	28.2	18.5	14.9	20.4	10.9
40-49	12.5	14.7	4.6	5.5	9.8	2.6
50 and over	8.1	8.8	1.1	2.2	5.1	.7
Unknown	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 85,213 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). During the first 6 months of 1938, 26,589 (31.2 percent) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 36.4 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.3 percent of those charged with robbery, 62.2 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.7 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all crimes against property during the first half of 1938 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1-June 30, 1938

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	3,313	393	940	11.9	28.4
Robbery	8,121	2,337	4,487	28.8	55.7
Assault	15,240	1,747	4,249	11.5	27.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	19,753	8,529	12,284	43.2	62.2
Larceny—steal	33,381	10,431	16,584	31.2	49.7
Auto theft	6,841	3,593	4,995	52.5	73.0
Embezzlement and fraud	10,148	572	2,279	5.6	22.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,116	388	740	18.3	35.0
Arson	326	69	138	13.1	26.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,327	670	1,366	15.5	32.3
Rape	3,167	788	1,475	24.9	46.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,219	244	1,078	7.6	33.5
Other sex offenses	3,792	528	1,102	13.9	29.1
Narcotic drug laws	2,262	186	556	8.2	24.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3,209	580	1,188	18.1	37.0
Offenses against family and children	3,551	139	625	3.9	17.6
Liquor laws	4,285	325	919	7.6	21.4
Driving while intoxicated	10,644	415	1,748	3.9	16.4
Road and driving laws	1,982	348	840	17.6	42.4
Parking violations	7	—	2	0	28.6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3,655	645	1,564	17.7	43.8
Disorderly conduct	12,691	1,851	4,266	15.4	35.6
Drunkenness	40,977	1,869	6,026	4.6	14.7
Vagrancy	26,061	4,354	9,758	15.5	34.8
Gambling	3,603	210	633	5.8	17.6
Suspicion	34,760	7,467	14,567	21.5	41.9
Not stated	4,119	727	1,393	17.6	33.8
All other offenses	20,514	5,109	8,909	24.9	43.9
Total	288,264	64,615	104,831	18.9	36.4

Recidivism.—There were 126,218 (43.8 percent) of the 288,264 persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1938 who already had prior fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 4,914 current records bearing notations relative to prior criminal activities of persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1938 although their fingerprints had not previously been on file. This makes a total of 131,132 persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1938 concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records showed that 83,073 had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. This number is 63.4 percent of the 131,132 records containing data concerning prior criminal activities, and 28.8 percent of the 288,264 arrest records examined.

In more than one-half of the cases the previous convictions were based on major violations as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide	761
Robbery	3,371
Assault	4,067
Burglary	9,106
Larceny (and related offenses)	19,859
Arson	107
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,605
Rape	612
Narcotic drug laws	1,850
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	938
Driving while intoxicated	1,884
Total	44,060

Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1-June 30, 1938

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	564	654	573	1,227
Robbery	2,712	3,932	2,680	6,612
Assault	3,715	4,363	4,186	8,513
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,730	9,223	8,411	14,634
Larceny— theft	9,101	15,496	11,772	27,269
Auto theft	1,628	2,330	1,832	3,663
Embezzlement and fraud	2,698	4,126	2,478	6,004
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	432	575	402	977
Arson	75	83	57	140
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,410	2,686	1,047	3,713
Rape	602	705	491	1,196
Prostitution and commercialized vice	822	1,087	862	1,869
Other sex offenses	715	800	833	1,653
Narcotic drug laws	994	2,780	1,157	3,917
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	765	938	738	1,606
Offenses against family and children	603	565	511	1,679
Liquor laws	1,100	810	1,320	2,139
Driving while intoxicated	1,872	1,472	1,900	3,281
Road and driving laws	334	267	303	570
Parking violations	3		5	8
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	849	785	906	1,691
Disorderly conduct	3,630	3,337	6,696	10,033
Drunkenness	14,858	9,442	37,337	48,779
Vagrancy	10,400	8,959	12,681	21,640
Gambling	618	679	602	1,281
Suspicion	9,520	11,456	12,129	23,585
Not stated	1,124	1,537	1,243	2,780
All other offenses	6,179	6,044	7,854	14,496
Total	83,073	95,711	117,438	213,149

There were 23 persons arrested for murder or manslaughter during the first half of 1938 whose criminal history revealed that they had on a prior occasion been convicted of criminal homicide in some degree. As already indicated, more than one-half of all persons whose records reflected prior convictions had been convicted of major crimes, and the tabulation further indicates a general tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

The 83,073 persons whose records revealed one or more prior convictions were found to have been convicted of a total of 213,149 offenses. In 95,711 instances the convictions were of major crimes, and in 117,438 cases the convictions were of less serious violations of the law.

Race.—Whites were represented by 214,990 of the records examined and Negroes by 62,119. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,448; Chinese, 447; Japanese, 117; Mexican, 8,053; all others, 1,090.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 773 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 6 months of 1938, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 296 and for foreign-born whites 109. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

At the end of June 1938 there were 8,927,728 fingerprint records and 10,258,132 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 6 months of 1938, more than 58 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 3,858 were identified through fingerprint records during the same period, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of June 30, 1938, there were 10,653 police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the FBI.





